IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,000.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY, MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th July.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6400	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN, "A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	491 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Lahore .. P	6875	..	12 July
*City of London	9000	..	19 July
*City of Birmingham.	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta.....	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sep
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sep
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

P "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

* The above steamer are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles .. London via Marseilles..	578	891	429	649
Liverpool ..	653	1,091	489	809
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	605	957	462	704
	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, pr vided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

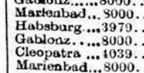
Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chowrie, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Day	Time	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	10th July.	9 a.m. direct.
Lhasa	2185	Friday	11th July ‡	6 a.m. direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 16th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mohomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.
*Pentakota	3413	, 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3303	, 21st ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
8th July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	....	July.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Dec
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela	4260	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 750
,, London via Trieste	.. Rs.	579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,,	908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	..	,, 525
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back		,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 675
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back		,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	..	14th July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
* Konig	4930	Coltzan	9th July 1913
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	21st July 1913
Kanzler	3300	Schapp	2nd Aug. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	21st Aug. 1913

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin-screw.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents,
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay 4th July, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Taticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)	,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
191, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	.... Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorized	Rbls.	55,000,000
,,do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
2½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,,
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

"ROYAL" EDUCATION

Have parents ever considered how beneficial it would be and how they would contribute to a valuable end if they gave as important a place of honour in the domestic home to the TYPEWRITER as is given to the FAMILY SEWING MACHINE and the FAMILY PIANOFORTE? Unlike the piano, the modern typewriter needs no lessons to insure proficiency, proficiency being a matter of practise only; and how easy this practise for both boys and girls when in possession of a Family Typewriting Machine: A child develops early its powers of observation and interest in its surroundings and also keen aptitude for practise in the field of sport; why should not early practise in the use of the typewriter also be encouraged when the fingers can be schooled into that flexibility which is so essential for rapid operation? "Practise makes the master," and "those will excel who practise well," are common sayings; what better opportunity for growing boys and girls than to acquire this skill on the typewriter as soon as they appreciate the doctrine of self-help which is to prepare them for the responsibilities of later life. An experienced educationalist in India has laid stress on the fact that "the present day efficiency is unattainable where modern education is neglected," and that, "tradition handed down from times, widely different from our own, are valid only as inspirations to the efforts which the exigencies of the age incessantly and imperatively demand." The use of the typewriter is not the least important of our modern educational requirements. To effect with rapidity, accuracy and distinctness by typewritten language, the interchange of thoughts or opinions, is in itself an education which cannot be disregarded. To be able to operate on a typewriter has now become a necessity to every man and woman; to the man or woman of means it may be a pastime but a pastime of distinct and serious utility, especially to those who actively engage in social or philanthropic work, which in India calls for many workers and many reports. It is then that the possession of a typewriter may be regarded as indispensable. This of course is quite different to the boy or girl who has to work for a living, particularly to the girl who knows that whether she marries or not she should acquire, in addition to other scholastic attainments, a knowledge of typewriting which will be found of inestimable value to her and will enable her to take her place with credit in the ranks of women workers as a clerk, shorthand typist, librarian, in secretarial work, medicine, nursing, etc. in all of which branches a knowledge of the typewriter is of the greatest value.

Become a ROYALIST and send for "ROYAL" Literature with complete description of the various models of ROYAL TYPEWRITERS. "The best built typewriters in the world."

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of six per cent per annum free from Income Tax, for the half year ended June 30th 1913, has been declared payable, on and after MONDAY July 21st, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1913.

WARRANTS for the amount of the Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

INTIMATION should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

July 7th, 1913.

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1913

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WANTED persons searching EMPLOYMENTS to apply for terms (enclosing half anna stamp and referring the name of advertisement) to the PUNJAB SERVICE & PROCURING AGENCY, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.

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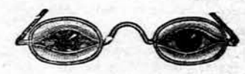
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For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. Co's Steamer Shirala, 2,400 tons, Captain E. W. Peck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's Steamer Hosienee, 994 tons, Captain M. Fanning, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with a cargo of salt.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2968 tons Captain H. Yammoto, will sail to-day for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, 2902 tons, Captain J. C. Hunter sailed yerterday for Cochin with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Steamer Breconnia, 2577 tons, Captain D. James, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Steamer Sildra, 9,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta brought a cargo of coal.

The P. & O's Steamer Arcadia, 3514 tons, Captain S. Barcham, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Steamer Llandrindod, 2441 tons, Captain J. M. will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Steamer Carthusian 2575 tons, Captain W. T. Davies, will sail to-day for Barrow-in-Furness, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 5th July 1913, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

TEST SIGHTS.

On the 17th instant in the President's Room at the House of Commons, Mr. Basil E. Peto, M. P., Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, presented to the President an Appeal against both the present and proposed Board of Trade Sight Tests. This Appeal, which has been organised by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild has been readily signed by over ten thousand Captains and Officers of the Merchant Service, and it may be said that the signatures of practically every member of the profession could have been secured had there been sufficient time to get them. It has been signed by Captains and Officers in all grades and types of vessels in the Mercantile Marine comprising liners, coasters, cargo vessels, passenger vessels and sailing ships. Those who attended in support of Mr. Peto, on laying the Petition before the President of the Board of Trade were Captain T. V. Walker, Chairman, and Captain A. B. Toms, Vice-Chairman of the Management Committee, and Mr. T. W. Moore, Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild. It is understood that the President promised to give full consideration to this Appeal, which at any rate is convincing evidence of the intense feeling regarding these sight tests which prevails amongst the commanders and officers of our merchant ships.

MYSTERIES OF THE SEA.

Since 1908, when Lord Muskerry, who was supported by Lords Ellenborough, Salisbury Halsbury and Heath raised a question in the House of Lords concerning the loss of the missing steamers "Neptune" and "Grindon Hall", regarding which no inquiries were held the Board of Trade have invariably ordered investigations in all cases of British ships. Since that date public attention has been focussed on these mysteries of the sea. During the past two years quite a number of inquiries have been held in various parts of the United Kingdom. To-day, the Mercite Department of the Board of Trade have informed the Guild that on the 9th July, an inquiry will be held at Newcastle on-Tyne into the circumstances connected with the supposed loss of the Mountowald a steamer of 3,241 tons gross owned by and Messrs Lunn and Maccoy of Newcastle on-Tyne and commanded by Captain D G Standard 1 M S G. The vessel was reported passing Cape Henry on the 22nd February 1912. Since that date her whereabouts have become a mystery.

Another loss is that of the steam tug Grimsby number 7 owned by the Consolidated Steam Fishing and Ice Co., which left Lowestoft on the 14th February during the present year bound for Grimsby and has not since been heard of. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold an inquiry into this supposed loss but the date has not yet been fixed. The Master of the tug was Mr. W. Yarborough, she was a small vessel of 163 tns gross.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 7.

Arcadia.....3514 Barcham.....P and O Co
Baron Balfour ...2552 Symond .....K N & Co
Baroda.....1898 Hoscraft .....M M & Co
Bombay Maru...3398 Fazawa.....N Y Kaisha
Breconian .... 2577 Jones.....K N and Co
Clan Sinclair...3291 Smith .....J Finlay & Co
Canara...3389 Dogge .....M M and Co
Delta.....4780 Martin .....P & O Co
Ekbatana.....860 Krizan .....W & A G & Co
Galavale .....2441 Seeary..... A Yule & Co
Helios ...860 Kundsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Hoseinee... 994 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Kasara..... 1105 Morrison.....M M and Co
Kola.....510 Minnett .....M M & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Kybfels.....3159 Frisius.....W & A G & Co
Kirkfield .....3060 Dermody..... T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Miramichi.. 2360 Chisholm.....T M & Co
Markgraf.....3325 Tantzen .....ASK Co
Nyanza...2642 Meallister.....W and A G & Co
Neidenfels...3886 Hickel...W and A G and Co
Obra.....352 Fenwick.....M M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Bomera.....3189 Burns...W and A G and Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield...Arab Stm Ld
Salient .....2419 West Cott .....S Smid & Co
Scindia.....3253 Kelso.....W and A G & Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryn..... The Bombay Co
Shirala.....3400 Beck.....M M and Co
Taiybee .....2041 Kass .....A M Jeewanjee
Umta.....3492 Babb .....M M & Co
Umtali.....1626 Clarke.....J Finlay and Co
Ville-de-Oran .....3034 Masson .....I M & Co
Vorwaerts...3729 Clanak .....A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest. Date.	Agents.
A City of Athens	3512	Knaut	Liverpool 10-7	K N and Co
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller	10-7	W & A Graham & Co
D Morocco	2476	Pickering		J Finlay & Co
D & E City of Lahore	4471	McFee	Karachi 7-7	K N & Co
F Koniz	3176	Coltz	Durban 2-7	A S & Co
G Islami		1604	Hughes	T M & Co
K City of Agra	3036	Buck	Marseilles 8-7	K Nixon and Co
M Mahronda	4921	Armstrong	London 10-7	K N and Co
N Carthusian	2576	Davies	8	J F & Co
P Clan Macfarlane	3107	Swanston	Madras 8-7	J F & Co
Q Elmmoor	2290	Williamson	A'werp 13-7	W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Schwarzenfels	2443	Ketsevich	Port-Said 12-7 W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	4815	Osborne	Liverpool 10-7 W & A G & Co
3	Sicilia	3186	Ranchi	Genoa R Line
3	Sangola	3349	Scott	Negapatam 4-7 M M and Co
4	Palamcotta	2207	Elton	Durban 10-7 M M and Co
5	Llanderindo	2441	Parker	J M and Co
6	Rotenfels	3590	Goose	Hamburg 9-7 W & A G & Co
7	Nippon	4015	Santonhia	Trieste 10-7 A L S N Co
9	Shinyo Maru	3634	Okhuma	Kobe 16-7 N Y Kaisha
10 & 11	Chupra	3954	McFadyn	A'werp 16-7 M M & Co
12 & 13	Himalaya	3700	Evans	London P & O Co
14	Lhasa	950	Penny	K'chi 11-7 M M and Co
15	Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Marseilles 15-7 J F and Co
16	Luzon Maru	2928	Yamamota	Kobe 8-7 O S Kaisha

H W P D

Sarasvati .....443 Ebrahim ....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Sildra	Bryn	C'cutta June 23
	Breconia	Jones	C'cutta June 24
	Arcadia	Barcham	Shang' June 17
7	Scindia	Kelso	G'gow June 7
	Hoseinee	Fanning	Aden June 24
	Shirala	Peck	C'cutta June 13
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi July 5

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	City of Lahore	McLee	Karachi
	Clan Shaw	Hunter	Cochin

The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Carthusian, Davies for Barrow-in-Furness.
" Llandrindod, Parker for Hull etc.
" Luzon Maru, Yammamoto for Kobe etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Arcadia for Shanghai.
" Baron Balfour for Philadelphia.
" Kyffels, for Hamburg etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N Co's. steamer Chyebassa, left Aden to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Coy's. steamer Polynesien, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday the 5th instant, and she is expected here on Wednesday, 9th instant at 11 p.m.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 6th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Devanha, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 5th instant.

BURGLARIES AT GHATKOPAR.

Mr. Maneklal A. Mehta joint honorary secretary of the Ghatkopar Kerol Residents' Association, writes under date June 6th, complaining of the recrudescence of the thefts and burglaries which were committed at Ghatkopar last year. The residents, he says, are in fear for the safety of their property and their lives. There were two small thefts, he says, commited by budmashes on the 12th May and 5th of June last, which were duly reported to the Police. The local police, however, are quite unable to detect the budmashes or recover any of the stolen property. Last night, about 11-30 p.m., in the room occupied by Ganji Devshi, in Tokersi Mulji's bungalow, not far from the Police station a daring theft was committed and golden ornaments, etc., worth about Rs. 800 were taken away. The budmashes opened the back verandah by breaking the lock, and entered the house the by breaking three iron bars on the side window.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Tues.....	8	m	1 54		27	0
			2 33	a	29	3
Wed.....	9	m	2 48		26	9
			3 16	a	28	6
Thur ...	10	m	3 44		26	4
			4 1	a	27	7
Fri	11	m	4 52		25	11
			4 50	a	26	8
Sat	12	m	6 10	a	25	9
			5 46	a	25	10
Sun	13	m	7 33		25	11
			6 51	a	25	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Tues.....	8	m	7 47		15	9
			8 45	a	17	5
Wed.....	9	m	8 37		16	10
			9 35	a	17	3
Thur ...	10	m	9 30		18	2
			10 31	a	17	2
Fri	11	m	10 31		19	7
			11 31	a	17	1
Sat	12	m	11 51		20	7
Sun	13	m	0 23		16	11
			1 20	a	21	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week.

July	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
8 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 7m.	do	7h. 20m
9 (Wednesday)	do	6h. 7m.	do	7h. 20m
10 (Thursday)	do	6h. 8m.	do	7h. 20m
11 (Friday)	do	6h. 8m.	do	7h. 20m
12 (Saturday)	do	6h. 8m.	do	7h. 19m
13 (Sunday)	do	6h. 9m.	do	7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, July 11th. 3h. 7-4m. a.m. ; Full Moon 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a.m. ; Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28-7m. p.m. ; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 23-1m p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON (late 'District Traffic Superintendent, and Major, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Commanding "A" Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1894, away from home and relations, but among friends and admirers.

His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

Traffic Department, Concan District.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Avarice is a contemptible thing in man.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARIWALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" whith the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer s. s. "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day. :—

Two-Step ...I'll dance til the sun breaks thro' .....Joyce
Valse.....A Thousand Kisses ...Joyce
Irish Airs & Dances.....Godfrey
Egyptian Serenade Amina .....Lincke
Piccolo Solo.....Sylvia .....Le Thiere
Selection .....The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Patrol .....Siamese.....Lincke

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m., to-day.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A quartermaster named Robert Jones on board the s.s. "Mahronda," now at anchor in the Bombay Harbour, was removing a tarpauline from No. 1 hatch of his ship, on Sunday, when he slipped and fell into the hold, a drop of about twenty-five feet. He sustained some internal injuries and was taken to the European General Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

MISHAP TO A VESSEL.—One Chhotalal Bhagubhai of Messrs. Chunilal Hiralal and Co., reported to the police on Sunday night that a prow belonging to the firm (No.5050), anchored in the harbour near the middle ground, had sunk with a cargo of forty tons of coal. Owing to a strong wind the crew cast anchor and went on shore.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Konig," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 9th July.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis, per s. s. "Palamcotta," will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Thursday the 10th July.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you grant me a small space for the following information just received from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Abbott, President-in-Chief of the League, which will, I believe, prove of some interest to the Domiciled Communities !

The promotion of higher and technical education, your readers will observe, is one of the principal objects of the League, and in order to do this effectually, the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, realising that we must have the active co-operation of the the heads of the various schools and colleges, is at present organising an educational sub-committee, to be composed of the leading educational experts, who will attend to all educational problems affecting the Domiciled Communities. Up to the present eighteen gentlemen have consented to serve on this committee,, most of these gentlemen served on the Educational Conference. and we would be glad to receive the names of others, who are willing to do so.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott sincerely hopes that all the educational authorities in this Presidency will consent to serve on the sub-committee, and thus assist us and the Government in promoting the welfare of the Domiciled Communities.—Yours, etc.,

E. PERCIVAL BAKER,
Honorary Secretary,
A. I. E. League, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, west coast and south of Hyderabad; fairly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India, west Central Provinces and north Madras coast; local in Burma, Bengal, west United Provinces, north Hyderabad, Madras and the Deccan. A falls have also occurred in the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, East Rajputana, Bombay, Deccan, Mysore and southeast Madras.

The principal amounts are :—Rangoon, one-and-a-half inches; Monywa, two ; Gauhati and Jessore, one and a half; Balasore, two; False Point and Cuttack, one; Akola one-and-a-half; Chandi, one; Marmugoa one-and-a-half; Gulbarga one; Hyderabad a half.

The Arabian Sea monsoon current weakened appreciably. The rainfall due to the Bay current has not been very heavy, but this may be due to the formation of a storm off the north Madras coast.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in north-east of the Peninsula.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, Captain S. Barcham, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, reports having experienced moderate to light N. W. winds, with frequent sharp squalls of wind and rain and considerable N. W. swell.

The B. I. S. Co.'s steamer Baroda, Captain Milne, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf met with from Muscat moderate to fresh wind very, heavy S. W. to S. S. W. swell.

The steamer Breconnia, Captain D. Jones, which arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta had fair weather in the Bay of Bengal, stormy and rain on the Malabar coast.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hosp.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	40·03	39·23	38·66
Monday, 7th July	0·05	0·01	0·03
Total.....	40·08	39·24	38·69

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 7.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. ct
Cumballa Hill.	0 10	29·47	13·17	12·71

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 7th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
Nil	44 61

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 6th ...	93·3	85·5	...	...
Jask ...	94·3	84·3	...	...
Muskat 6th ...	91·3	83·6	...	...
Multan ...	96·8	75·5	0·07	3·35
Rawalpindi ...	89·9	65·6	0·05	5·38
Lahore ...	96 9	76·7	...	2·70
Sirsa ...	96·3	75·0	...	8·26
Ambala ...	95·5	75·9	...	10·62
Delhi ...	98·5	79·8	...	6·43
Agra ...	99·0	82·0	...	2·91
Mainpuri ...	99·2	79·6	0·40	2·01
Jhansi ...	99·1	82·5	...	1·08
Cawnpore ...	91·6	8·0	...	5·98
Allahabad ...	95·1	80 0	...	4·94
Jacobabad ...	104·1	80·8	...	0·82
Karachi ...	91·0	81·0	...	0·06
Ajmer ...	92·1	77·2	...	5·66
Jaipur ...	96·2	72·6	...	7·04
Kotah ...	97·1	78·6	0·09	3·20
Bhuj ...	96·5	78·0	...	3·70
Dwarka ...	90·8	81·2	...	1·95
Verawal ...	86·1	80·3	...	17·56
Rajkot ...	97·1	71·8	...	9 48
Bhavnagar Para.	93·0	76·8	...	22·35
Surat ...	89 9	77·6	...	20·80
Ahmedabad ...	95·6	78 7	...	11·26
Deesa ...	96·3	79·9	...	7·29
Neemuch ...	94·4	71·0	0·30	6·28
Indore ...	90·6	72·1	0·08	8·32
Jubbulpore ...	86·8	75·3	...	11·26
Saugor ...	87·8	74·1	...	9·90
Hoshangabad ...	91·1	77·4	0·59	6·48
Khandwa ...	94·2	73·1	0·79	9·42
Akola ...	91·7	73·0	1·43	9·12
Amraoti ...	87·8	77·8	0·35	12·92
Nagpur ...	86·6	74·3	0 33	13·56
Chanda ...	86·0	75·0	0·90	13·47
Raipur ...	86·7	75·6	...	8·01
BOMBAY ...	82·4	75·1	...	32·60
Ratnagiri ...	82·3	73·9	0·29	33·96
Mormugao ...	78·3	72·7	1·30	38·06
Karwar ...	77·2	72·5	0·90	38 21
Malegaon ...	94·9	74·1	...	5·33
Ahmednagar ...	85·6	68·5	0·51	11·28
Poona ...	84·0	72·8	...	15·32
Sholapur ...	87·8	72·1	0·03	6·10
Bijapur ...	85·7	69·8	0·07	6·55
Belgaum ...	76·3	66·5	...	9·91
Aurangabad ...	89·4	71·7	...	8·05
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	83 4	71·7	0·85	14·21
Hyderabad ...	82·3	71·2	0·67	5·69
Mangalore ...	81·8	76·8	1·11	41·87
Calicut ...	81·8	77·7	0·69	30·56
Cochin ...	85·7	73·7	0·73	27·14
Colombo ...	86·5	79·0	...	8·58
Masulipatam ...	90 3	74·2	0·10	2·06
Bellary ...	88·0	72·3	0·03	2·95
Cuddapah ...	88·5	73·0	0·09	3·10
Madras ...	91·5	80·0	...	2·10
Bangalore ...	77·8	65·3	0·06	6·47
Coimbatore ...	88·9	70·3	...	1·16
Trichinopoly ...	85·6	78 3	...	0·91
Negapatam ...	96·7	79·7	...	0·62

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7th JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather. More rain wanted generally for kharif crops. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing. Foodgrains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Benawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Often cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Foodgrains sowing has been completed. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sometimes showery. Continues cloudy. Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Sholapur.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operstions getting a fair start.

Bellary.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and generally clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Sirsa and drier at Ambala. Temperature is in defect except at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0·40" rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in exces at Jhansi, Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both night and day temperature are in defect in upper Sind. Night temperature is below normal at Jaipur also.

Gujarat, Katiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in west Central India: Neemuch has had 0.30". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme eastern distriots. Hoshangabad has had 0·59", Khandwa 0·79", Akola 1·43", Amraoti 0·35", Nagpur 0.33" and Chanda 0.90". Skies are moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen Ratnagiri have had 0·29", Mormugao 1·30" and Karwar 0·90". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad —Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the north Bombay Deccan Ahmadnagar has had 0·51". Nizamabad 0·85" and Hyderabad 0·67' Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula, and in Hyderabad and the Central provinces with the exception of the extreme eastern districts and local in West Central India and the north Bombay Deccan. Isolated showers have occurred in the United Provinces and on the north Madras Coast. There has thus been a decrease both in area amount of rainfall in the Deccan and Mysore. The precipitation reported from the Konkan is also much lighter to-day.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, fairly general rain in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad local rain in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast some showers in the Bombay Deccan and West Central India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 7th July, 1913, was 29·906 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ILAV AND THE VICEROY.

Mr. Jivanji Limjibhai sends us a copy of a letter by the Collector of Broach in reply to his letter written in connection with our Viceroy's birthday celebrations.

BROACH, 30th June 1913.

Dear Mr. Jivanji,—I have received the following letter from His Excellency the Governor, enclosing a copy of a letter from H. E. the Viceroy on the subject of the celebration that took place on the 20th June of His Excellency's birthday.

I am sure that all ladies and gentlemen who have worked for the success of the day will note with real pleasure the personal pains which both H. E. Lord Hardinge and H. E. Lord Willingdon have taken to express to every individual amongst us their own feelings in the matter,

Lord Willingdon has filled in and signed his letter with his own hand.

I am expressing to His Excellency through the Private Secretary our appreciation of his consideration, which I am sure that you will all feel with me.

I have only to add my own recognition of the loyal and unostentatious hard work which all have carried out in the cause and to request that all who receive this letter will communicate their Excellencies' kind sentiments to those gentlemen in the villages and elsewhere who have aided them, whose names I have not been able to receive individually.—Yours, sincerely,

(Sd.) W. O. ALCOCK.

MR. JIVANJI LIMJIBHAI ILAV.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Dr, A. D. Imms, Forest Zoologist at the Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun, has resigned his appointment.

Among the staff rides to be undertaken next cold weather the most important will be that arranged by the General Staff, in which officers from Army Headquarters will share.

A correspondent writes that the appointment of H. H. Sir Runbeer Singh, K. C. S, I., the Kour Sahib of Patiala, as Prime Minister of Patiala State, will shortly be announced. The appointment is regarded as one more proof of the desire of Lord Hardinge to consolidate the Sikh interests in the important Sikh States.

The Board of Examiners in Calcutta state that a list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under the India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is being published in the "Gazette of India," for the information of all those officer students of this language who are disirous of obtaining competent teachers. This information will also be published in Provincial Gazettes.

The report of the Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps for the season 1912-13 shows that the enrolled strength rose from 691 to 754, of whom 646 were "extra-efficients." There were only eight non-efficients, which speaks well for the corps. Colonel Henry, while noticing that the strength is the highest on record, remarks that there are still a good many Europeans and Anglo-Indians residing in Simla who are not volunteers, and he asks all ranks to assist him in getting these men to enrol. It is to be hoped that the appeal will be successful, for the Simla Volunteers are one of the most practically trained bodies in the country, and the work which they do on field-days is always interesting. Their standard of shooting is also very high. It is satisfactory to see that a debit balance of Rs. 4,000 has been wiped off during the past year, and that the corps is now in a perfectly solvent condition.

Increased attention has been paid to sandfly fever says the "Indians" Medical Record as a cause of inefficiency amongst British troops in India. It may be noted that the number of cases under this head risen to 1,393 in 1911 (the latest available statistics) from 512 as recorded in 1910. This increase must be read in connection with the reductions under pyrexia of uncertain origin and also malarial fever. The facts are another example of increased accuracy in diagnosis. The fever in certain garrisons such as Nowshera, Attock, Multan, Hyderabad in Sind, and Kamptee, has been the cause of some degree of inefficiency among troops. The prophylaxis is associated intimately with that of malaria, and until all troops make a systematic use of netting during the night, there is bound to be a considerable amount of temporary sickness from sandfly fever. Fortunately it is associated with no mortality.

Speaking before the last mail left at the Whitefield Tabernacle Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who has apparently learnt a good deal from his visit to India cautioned untravelled Britons against hasty and narrow-minded views regarding the vast, complex, and exceedingly delicate problems involved in the government of India. He recognized that an intimate knowledge of the psychology and of the whole environment of 300,000,000 persons—of many diverse races and languages, living under a great variety of conditions—is necessary for the full understanding of those problems. He has the highest appreciation of the skill and sympathy with which the higher Civil servants have applied themselves to the task of attending to the welfare of the mute millions committed to their care. He is also deeply impressed with the need for caution in our methods of Western culture in India. The true use of Western learning, he thinks, is to give the inhabitants of India an impetus to develop along their own lines.

Burma seems to be following in the footsteps of Bengal in dacoity. There also, as in Bengal, gangs of robbers, armed with guns and revolvers, are busy creating a resign of terror. The marvel is that the precaution taken by the police have in both the provinces proved unavailing. It is perhaps not true that the dacoits win over the underlings of the police to their side by the bribe of a share in the proceeds of the dacoities, but it is patent that the chowkidars and others who are entrusted with the duty of maintenance of law and order in the villages have proved themselves absolutely incapable of doing what is expected of them. The terror of the gun has probably a good deal to do

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] July 7th 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	27	30,857
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	52	63,195

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd July	4 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 17th June	6 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 22 1-4 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE—

The market continues steady and rates were unchanged from Saturday. A moderate business has been done in Bank remittance at slightly over current quotations. There are few Private bills offering.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Oct
Do. do Francs	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-4
Shanghai „	...197 1-2
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 for the settlement and closes steady as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96 3 0
Settlement	... „ 96 0 0 buyers

BULLION.—

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward, the rates quoted being 26 15-16 and 27 3-16 respectively. The New York market was closed. The local market opened at 68 5-16 for the first settlement and has remained quiet and unchanged with little doing,

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 0 9
Australian Gold	... „	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... „	68 5 0
1st Settlement	... „	68 5 0
2nd Settlement	... „	68 6 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... „	77 11 0
1st Settlement March	... „	77 11 0
2nd Settlement	... „	77 12 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following extract is from Messrs. A Stern and Co's weekly report dated Liverpool 19th June ;—

"With an advance of new crop positions to the neighbourhood of 6 1-4d. at which they stood yesterday, we consider that price is sufficiently high with the existing outlook, and recommend sales to secure profits, with a view to replacing again on a lower level should conditions continue favourable for a further period. The crop, however, has still to pass through two critical months and until these are past, it will be impossible to form any idea as to the size of the crop, and should we have an important setback in values, we would again recommend purchases with a view to taking advantage of any rise which might take place on scares which will undoubtedly be engineered during the next several weeks."

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

Gruning and Co :—" Market has a better undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance."

Weld and Co :—Quiet Saturday market. No fresh feature."

Hornby Hemelry K :—"Crop conditions could hardly be better. Various other influences still adverse. Should not wonder if market declined a little."

The American markets reopen to-day. On Saturday Liverpool opened 1 point up and closed practically the same. The local market is quiet for New Crop and rates show little or no change. Ready cotton continues dull with only a small enquiry. The turnover at Colaba this afternoon was poor and prices show a tendency to decline further.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	292	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	254-55	Jan.
F. [illegible]. H. G. Bengal ...	242	do
Fine M. G. Kumgaon Akola ...	276	do

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	266	July
Good M. G. Comapta ...	276	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	270	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	264	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	285	do

LIVERPOOL SPOT—

Opening Tone	... Dull
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	... 1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·42	6·34	6·23
—01	—01	—01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·17	6·13	6·12
—01	—01	—01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·12	6·13	6·14
—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED—

The market is steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7 12 0 B.T.
September	... „	8 10 0 B.T.
May 1914	... „	9 2 9 B.T.

RAPESEED—

The market is steady. We quote :—

New Cawnpore	Rs.	7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Bazat	„	8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLY SEED—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	„	62 0 0
Yellow dingy quat	„	65 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad		63 8 0

POPPY SEED—

Tone—Steadier. We quote—

Ready	... Rs.	11 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	51 8 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs.	8 5 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 3 0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„	5 9 3 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5 11 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,707 1-2
Bank of India	...	69 c.d.
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	65 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	537 1-2
Kohinoor	...	800
New Great Eastern	...	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		21½
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		195 1-2 x.d.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		175
Bombay S N Ordy	...	237 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,477 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	600

WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., Saturday :—

Cotton	...	7,789	bales.
Wheat	...	42,924	cwts.
Linseed	...	15,342	„
Rapeseed	...	2·484	„
Gingellyseed	...	629	„
Poppyseed	...	596	„
Groundnuts	...	200	„
Castorseed	...	3,705	„
Rice	...	6,290	„
Myrabollams	...	432	„
Cottonseed	...	8,564	„
Mowrasseed	...	5,171	„
Gram	...	2,749	„
Joowar	...	111	„
Maize	...	44	„
Barley	...	705	„

LONDON, July 5.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 6,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·43	6·42
Aug.-Sept...	6·35	6·34
Sept.-Oct....	6·24	6·23
Oct.-Nov....	6·18	6·17
Nov.-Dec....	6·14	6·13
Dec.-Jan....	6·13	6·12
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·13	6·12
Feb.-Mar....	6·13	6·12
Mar.-Apl ...	6·14	6·13

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 28th June 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 5th July 1913:—

Liabilities.	June 28. Rs.	July 5. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	18531603	15824084
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	100753185	98341440
Post Bills	4134	9156
Sundries	3577524	4079426
	143463446	138854106
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	18628360	18452920
Other authorised Securities	418705	63682
Credits ou Govt. and other authorised Securities	23529108	18404307
Loans do. do.	37336093	37060225
Bills discounted and purchased	21321201	21784533
Dead Stock	258707	258707
Stamps	5111	5345
Bullion	525277	476349
Balances with other Banks	493896	707348
Sundries	1026044	983889
Cash	42923984	40695095
Rupees	143466446	138854403

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, July 5.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14	...£ 21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 5th July 1913, by Council Bills*	...£ 5,705,732
Balance to be remitted from 6th July 1913 to 31st Mar 1914...	£ 15,944,268

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1913-1914 :—

	Gold	
	Imports.	Exports.
In the month of May 1913—		
Weight in ounces	497835	59379
Value in rupees	30525226	3628[illegible]
To the end of the month of May 1913— Progressive—		27498965
Weight in ounces	883213	103536
Value in rupees	54535808	5976507
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.
In the month of May 1913—		Net Imports.
Weight in ounces	2168245	856619
Value in rupees	4483799	1715864
To the end of the month May 1913— Progressive—		2747935
Weight in ounces	5901850	1055500
Value in rupees	11237107	2241529
	Imports.	Total. Exports.
In the month of May 1913—		Net Imports.
Weight in ounces	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value in rupees	34983015	4742125
To the end of the month of May 1913— Progressive—		30246900
Weight in ounces	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value in rupees	65992415	8218036
		57674579

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1913-1914.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard).

In the month of May 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars—	.....	708210	708210
Old Rupees received from Govt. Treasuries and Depts—	1932252	1304150	5236402

To end of the month of May 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars—	1357982	1357982	
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts.—	6032340	1893633	7925973

Coined and Examined.

In the month of May 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)—	.....	587811	587811
Rupees a	2302019	.....	2302019
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	314003	290473	604476

Coined and Examined.

To end of the month of May 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	587811	587811
Rupees a	5500033	.....	5500033
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)—	820003	635218	1455226

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

HONGKONG TRADE REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co.'s fortnightly report says :—

(From 6th to 20th June 1913).

Bengal Opium.—Ruled weak, and no sales are reported during the past fortnight. Clearance:—Patna New 10 Chests, Patna Old 69 Chests, Benares New 13 Chests and Benares Old 7 Chests, in all about 99 Chests. Unsold Stock :—Patna New 278 chests, Patna Old 1546 Chests, Benares New 446 Chests, and Benares Old 340 Chests, in all about 2610 Chests. Sold but uncleared Stock is estimated at about 162 Chests, comprising of 19 Chests of Patna new, 71 Chests of Patna Old, 7 Chests of Benares New, and 65 Chests of Benares Old.

Malwa Opium.—Owing to demand from the interior, sales are reported of about 138 Chests of old dols. 3000 to 3130 per Picul. Clearances of about 130 Chests. Unsold Stock, about 1311 Chests. Sold but uncleared Stock, about 81 Chests.

Cotton.—Sales are reported of Bengal about 250 bales at dols. 27 to 29 per Picul Closing quotations dols. 26 to 30 per Picul.

Yarn.—Owing to telegraphic advices of a healthy rain in India, coupled with the low rates ruling there, the importers, face of the heavy fall in Exchange, were anxious sellers, and the Chineset dealers are frightened to operate freely, hence we have to report a small business.

Local Yarn.—Sales are reported in about 50 bales of No. 10s. at dols. 127 per bales.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales are reported of about 300 bales of No. 16s. at dols. 150 per bale, and 250 bales of No. 20s. at dols. 150 per bale, in all about 550 bales.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—2 bales wool, H E G Mahomed and Son; 13 bales cotton waste, 51 bales cottonfly, 59 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

Circassia s—194 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 9 bales wool, Bombay Co; 60 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 54 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 152 bales wool, M Joosab; 6 bales wool, M Dagha.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Athens s—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—4,017 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—250 lbs andropogan, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—32 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 22 bales goat skins, 35 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co; 6 cases cotton curtains, L B Bhootwala; 234 cwts M O P Shells, M Jaferbhoy; 19 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 13 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed; 15 bales, 3 cases woolen carpets, K King and Co; 21 bales woolen carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 2 packages woolen carpets, Grindlay and Co; 5 bales goat skins, R M Kooka; 230 bales cowhides, E D Sassoon and Co.

Clan Cumming s—1,339 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Mahronda s—2,000 cwts cottontseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—55 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Morocco s—1,500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

Umtali s—2,750 tons, manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Llandrindod s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, 2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 3 tons lees of wood, P A Kulkarni, 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Ville de Oran s—4,001 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Romera s—3,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Romera s—2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Exbatana s—216 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 340 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts castorseed, J M Billimoria and Co.

Elmnoor s—110 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—34 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 455 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 153 cwt dairy products, A C Kohler; 10 cwts khusta seed, S Hunsraj and Co.

Lindenfels —30 bales cow hides, H Gannon and Co; 50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jiwandas and Co; 5,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 castorseed, Falli Bros; 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, M H Dehdashti.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—32 cwts gum olibanum, P Jetha.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—200 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Trading Co of India; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 2,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, C Boggiano and Co; 3,003 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 990 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co. 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,750 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 4,300 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR LEGHORN.

Sicilia s—10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Schwarzenfel s—22,140 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros,

Elmnoor s—65,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Shinyo Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Bombay Maru s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Shinyo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Tata sons and Co.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 2,100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Govindji and Co; 200 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 1,276 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 172 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 250 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—364 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 150 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG

Delta s—225 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co; 100 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1500 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton. W Wolf and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1,150 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, I David; 50 bales cotton C Bomanji &Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 68 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 7.

Steamer Sicilia from Genoa, Agents, S. N. De S Maritimi.—1 case watches, 4 cases saffron, 7 cases, 3 barrels olive oil, 5,016 baskets, 2,415 bags potatoes, 42 bags gum, 9 bundles skins, 28 cases line (rope), 43 cases twine, 12,314 cases, 299 barrels, 4,840 crab, 1,500 packets tiles (marble), 170 bags, 204 bundles dates, 1 case opium, 1,050 bags almonds, 400 bags cummimseed, 104 cases paper, 12 cases, 12 barrels wines, 1 case liquor, 153 cases vermouth, 3 bags rice, 1 bag, 4 cases provisions, 44 pkgs, 16 bundles vermicilli, 7 tubes, 6 cases cheese, 9 cases chocolate, 159 cases condensed milk, 6 bags nuts, 14 barrels, 301 cases, 5 cask, 55 drums colour, 30 bales cotton, 127 bales cotton twist and yarn, 9 cases silk goods, 49 cases silk waste yarn, 1 case silk and linnens, 2 cases cotton and silk, 95 cases mixed piece goods, 696 cases cottongoods, 2 cases, 5 bundle hemp cloth, 2 cases silverware, 75 cases sugar.

Steamer Kasara from Busreh via Karachi, Agents—M M and Co. 80 bales hides, 1,170 skims dates, 20 bags corriender-seed, 8 bundles specie, 1 case cigarettes.

Steamer Baroda from Busreh via Karachi Agents—M M and Co. 1 bundle fish, salted, 18 bundle fish, 1,162 bags sardines, 7 bags gum, 27 bales skins, 20 bags almonds, 306 bags, 49 boxes dates, 4 bundles specie, 1 tin pearl, 1 bundles cotton, 261 bundles wool, 34 bags seed.

Steamer Kirkfield, from Mojee ; Agents, T Morisson and Co.—7020 tons coal.

Steamer Budrie, from Busreh ; Agents, The Arab Steamer Ltd.—17 jottas assafoetida, 826 casks fuel oil, 68 bags dates, 3 bundles rope, 1105 bags and 41 bundles fish, 10 apats sharkfins, 184 bundles skins, 20 bags almonds, 4 bundles corriender seed, 140 bags poppy seed, 129 bundles liquorish roots, 409 bundles wool, 12 bundles and 4 boxes specie.

Steamer Arcadia, from Shanghai ; Agents, P. and O. S.N. Co.—9 cases cardamoms, 1 bag cocoanuts, 2 cases cocoanut oil 30 cases salmon, 200 bags sago flour, 158 cases bangles, 125 bags beans, 50 bags starain seed, 400 cases cassia, 5 cases peppermint crystals, 101 cases preserves 1 case paper. 552 slabs tin, 1 case silverware, 1 case woolen rugs, 11 cases and 2 bales cotton goods, 7 cases cotton yarn, 220 bales, 6 bundles and 316 cases silk raw and fine, 70 bales silk waste, 46 cases silk yarn, 10 bales, 1 box, 1 pkg, 338 cases silk goods, 200 cases, 682 h-c, 451 chests, 576 pkgs, 2 preis tea.

Steamer Sildra, from Calcutta ; Agents, The Bombay Co. Ltd.—5010 tons coal.

Steamer Brecomran, from Calcutta ; Agents, K Nixon and Co.—6231 tons coal.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1707½
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	69 CD
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1755
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1480
Bank of Bangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	65½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 „	16p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	600
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133
Central Provinces	25		4	97
Gujrat Railway	100		4 „	121

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised ; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Berry Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. ; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	895
Alliance	1000	1000	...	75
Benar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	740
Bombay United	250	250	25	527½
Century	100	100	3	280
Central India	500	500	70	2152½
China	1000	1000	...	785
Chho Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1477½
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent	100	100	20	125
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	255
Crown	500	500	20	00
David	450	250	10	537½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	..	145
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	587½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1625
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	370
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hy o ward and Bullough	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	45
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	500
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	45
Jivraj Balco	1000	1000	...	42
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	290
Khandesh	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor	500	500	15	800
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr 100	1350
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1455
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	3150
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1080
Phœnix	100	100	6	166½
Presidency	500	1000	..	20
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	60
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1485
Sun	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan	250	250	0	85
Swadesh	500	500	25	1732½
Textile	500	500	70	1135
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	46
do	500	500	Nil	665
Western India	1000	1000	25	624

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1230
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	865
New Berar	500	500	40	532½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Nowrie	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co. Ltd	600	600	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	165
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	130
Baroda Tram. Co.	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	640
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.	£10	£10	Nil	195½
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	175
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	2 p. c.	2
Bombay Flour Mill

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

R. G. A. vs. HORNETS.

The game between the R. G. A. and the Hornets yesterday afternoon was a remarkably level one. In the first half the Gunners had decidedly the better of the exchanges and had hard luck in not scoring once or twice. In the second moiety, however, the Hornets turned the tables and they in their turn should have scored even at the very last moment of play, an excellently placed corner kick giving them an opening. Taken all round, however, a draw was the most satisfactory solution of the respective abilities of the teams. For the R. G. A. Kerridge played up well at centre forward and Cooper at outside right put in one or two excellent centres. Cowell also did well. At full back both Roache and Gately played well and treated us to some tall kicking. Quinn was as good as ever in goal. The James brothers were as sound as ever for the Hornets. In goal a new player was tried in Laythorpe. He showed he knew somewhat of goalkeeping though rather too eager and anxious at times. Finnigan played well at half and Downes at outside. The Hornets had bad luck in having a number of somewhat doubtful "off-sides" given against them.

THE GAME.

The R. G. A. came away with a run and Cowell passed in well, the ball being sent behind. But the Hornets very soon attacked and some good play on the right wing resulted in a shot from Le Fevre that was passing just outside the post. Downes however nipped in time to get a shot which struck the opposite upright. The Hornets had two corners in succession, neither of which came to anything. Play was then confined to mid-field for a time till the Gunners got down and Kerridge tried a shot that went over the bar. The Hornets getting away Downes had a shot that was cleared. A long shot by the Gunners saw Laythorpe run out. He got mixed up with the crowd but successfully cleared. "Off-side" spoiled another attack by the Gunners. A long shot by Downes of the Hornets went behind. Cooper of the R. G. A. getting away passed to Kerridge who shot wide. Later the same player put in a shot that was cleared. After long play in mid-field the left wing of the Gunners put in some nice passing and Kerridge securing pushed the ball through but was ruled "off-side." The R. G. A. still came on and a long shot from Cooper gave them another opportunity. Then the Hornets got away and Downes put the ball in. Time arrived with a blank score sheet.

The second moiety opened with up and down play till the Hornets got down to the opposing goal and sent in a long shot that the Gunners' defence found considerable difficulty in clearing. Then the Gunners took the ball up and Hart sent in a shot that travelled high. They continued to locate themselves in front of their opponents, goal and shot after shot was put in, a score appearing imminent. The defence however continued to keep the ball and sending it up to the forwards they got well down, a good movement being spoilt by Navin getting "off-side." The Gunners got away on the right wing but were pulled by a foul. Soon after they secured a corner and the ball being well put in, a struggle ensued in the goal mouth. Later McDermott put the ball up well and Cowell had a shot that fell in the net. The Gunners continued to press and secured a corner which came to nothing. The Hornets, breaking away, were also given a corner. Finnigan put the ball right in and Quinn fisted away. He was charged however and unable to get back and another shot coming at the open goal just skimmed over the bar. Some good work on the Hornets left wing saw Downes put the ball in well and Navin headed for goal. Quinn cleared but the Hornets were given a corner. The kick went behind. The Gunners then take the sphere down and several shots were put in which Laythorpe of the Hornets saved well. A combined movement among the Hornets was spoiled by "off-side," the same thing occurring soon after, though there was some doubt about it. Downes took the ball up and passed more or less backward so that although there was only one back it did not appear to be a case of "off-side." Each side in turn then put in a couple of excellent shots which just missed their objective. The Gunners continued to shoot and had hard luck in not scoring. Quinn of the Gunners found it necessary to run right outside his penalty area but kicked the ball away and did not handle it. The Hornets came again and again a doubtful "off side" was given against them. Once more the same thing occurred. Still the Hornets passed and Quinn had to run right out. Navin of the Hornets dribbled through cleverly in his move and put in a good shot that just missed. The Hornets secured a corner. The kick was excellently placed. Quinn fisted at it and missed and one of the backs was lucky to get in a kick. The game ended without score.

R. G. A..... nil.
Hornets..... nil.

The following were the teams :—Hornets :—(goal) Laythorpe, (backs) H. James and W. James, (halves) Windsor, Bradbury and Finningam, (forwards) Rodriguez, McDermott, Navin, Le Fevre and Downes.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY:—(goal) Quinne, (backs) Roache and Gately, (halves) McDermott, Thompson and Jerran, (forwards) Cooper, O'Keiff, Kerridge, Hart and Cowell.

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above club was held on Sunday, the 6th inst. The attendance was hardly up to the average, but excellent form was displayed by most of the members present and a good many full scores were returned.

The first event was a 10-bird handicap sweep, C.B.S.A. rules in which A. Leeson with 10 kills, A. O. Baurle with 7 kills and 4 handicap points, and E. Sykes with 5 kills and 5 handicap, tied and on shooting off A. O. Baurle with a full score was the winner, his opponents making a total of 9 each.

Another sweep followed. H. A. W. Brent with 8 kills and 2 handicap points and A. O. Baurle with 7 kills and 3 handicap points returned possibles and on shooting off the latter was the winner.

A spoon shoot came next, E. H. Burt with 7 kills and 3 handicap securing the spoon.

A team shoot between teams selected by H.A.W. Brent and E.H. Burt ended in a somewhat easy victory for the former's team.

A number of handicap by distance sweeps first miss out followed in which R.F.R, Cooke, E. H. Burt and H.A.W. Brent were seen to advantage.

CRICKET.

BANK OF BOMBAY vs. 95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY.

This match was played on Sunday, the 6th inst., at the Marine Battalion ground, Carnagie Lines, resulting in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 153 runs. The following are the scores :—

BANK OF BOMBAY.

R. B. Shroff	.. ..	65
M. S. Vagal	.. ..	29
Y. A. Navalakar	.. ..	45
B. L. Chaudhari	.. ..	3
H. J. Dibbs	.. ..	1
M. Trilokekar (not out)	..	7
R. D. Rowlands	.. ..	8
N. S. Guzdar	.. ..	11
B. H. Lochhead	.. ..	4
Byramjee	.. ..	0
B. A. Talpade	.. ..	0
Extras	.. ..	10
Total	.. ..	183

95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY.

Papannah	.. ..	0
Asker Ali	.. ..	4
Clarke	.. ..	7
Reynolds	.. ..	7
Fasken	.. ..	0
Goldsmith	.. ..	0
Maltby	.. ..	0
Asannah	.. ..	6
Ram Surup	.. ..	2
Govindjee (not out)	..	0
Extras	.. ..	nil
Total	.. ..	30

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The programme of the first meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana's mud sports to be held on Wednesday, 16th July at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting.) is as follows :—

Tent Pegging.—Ponies. Double Pegs.
Trotting Race.—Ladies.
Individual Jumping.—Horses.
Musical Chairs.
Crawford Market Stakes.—(Ladies' Nomination). Men carrying baskets and order lists will ride the course including the fence, and after handing their horses to syces, will deliver baskets to partners. They will retain order lists and call out their orders to partners. The ladies will carry out their orders and return the loaded baskets to partners, who will return over the fence and course. The first home with basket correctly filled, to win.

By kind premission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Piggott and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th July.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoucher, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassone, re-opened via Eastern, Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prievich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitchekо, Vizes (Kesoprulu), Buchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-7-13).

Telegrams for islands Metelin, Thassos, Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Pasra may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams to Atzila are subject to long delays and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Islands of Chio and Metelin are now connected by cable and open to international service. Rates same as for Greek Islands. (24-6-13).

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PARSI WIFE'S MAINTENANCE.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

Bai Gulbai Beheramsha D. Harver filed a suit against her husband, Beheramsha D. Harver, of Messrs. Breul and Co., claiming her maintenance and some clothes and ornaments.

As regards the claim for maintenance, Mr. Justice Macleod decided last Friday that the High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain a suit for permanent alimony in a suit between a Parsi wife and a Parsi husband.

Mr. N. H. Moos, with Mr. Ruston D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. J. D. Davar, with Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinsha and Co, appeared for the defendant.

As regards the first issue his Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff in this suit alleged that the defendant had ill-treated her in such a way as to render it improper that she should be compelled to live with him.

Counsel on her behalf contended that in law this conduct on the part of the husband amounted to desertion, and that she was entitled to file a suit on the original side on this court for maintenance. It appeared that in England the Ecclesiastical Courts had exclusive jurisdiction in matrimonial matters, and this court only granted maintenance or alimony when the order is coupled with a decree for what is equivalent to a decree for judicial separation. In Bombay, his Lordship said, they had no record of any Ecclesiastical Court having given a decree for simple maintenance on the ground that the husband had failed to maintain his wife.

The powers of the Ecclesiastical Court were handed over to the High Court in its probate and divorce division. No authority had been cited by the counsel to show that the High Court, apart from its divorce division, had jurisdiction to pass orders for maintenance in a suit by the wife against her husband and on the ground that the husband had declined to maintain her. In England the justices had summary powers to order the husband to maintain his wife if she could prove that he had deserted her. In cases where the justices refused to order maintenance a reference lay to the High Court. It was clearly laid down that the application was to be made to the High Court in its probate and divorce division.

In the case of Parsis, there was a special Act which had established a special court for the purpose of deciding matrimonial disputes amongst the Parsis, and though there was apparently no provision by which a Parsi wife could apply to that court for an order for maintenance by itself on the ground of desertion, she could, on certain grounds, claim that she was entitled to demand a judicial separation and, on the court granting that decree, it could order that the husband do provide her with permanent alimony. Now the plaintiff, remarked his Lordship, in her plaint alleged facts which came within the provisions of section 31 of the Parsi Matrimonial Act. It was clear that if she could establish the facts alleged in the plaint, the High Court had no jurisdiction to try issues between a Parsi husband and a Parsi wife and to pass an order for permanent alimony unaccompanied by any order for judicial separation, which admittedly the High Court could not make. She would be entitled in the Parsi Matrimonial Court for a decree for judicial separation. The plaintiff had come to the High Court to establish those very facts, on the ground that she was not bound to ask for a judicial separation.

There was no case of denial of justice. The plaintiff could apply and file her petition in the Parsi Matrimonial Court and so establish the very facts which she sought to establish in the High Court. It was contended, on her behalf, that on these very facts she was entitled to get from the High Court in its original jurisdiction an order for permanent alimony. Apparently, she had some objection to apply for a decree for judicial separation. His Lordship held that, in accordance with the practice both in England and in India, the High Court in its original side had no jurisdiction to grant a permanent alimony. It appeared to his Lordship that the questions of facts in this case were particular facts which the Parsi Matrimonial Act directs that the Parsi delegates should try.

The Court therefore decided that the High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain a suit for permanent alimony in a suit between a Paris wife and a Parsi husband.

When the hearing of the second issue came up before his Lordship yesterday, Mr. Moos, on behalf of the plaintiff, informed the Court that, accepting his Lordship's advice, the parties had come to a settlement, and the Court passed an order in the term of the settlemen by which the ornaments in the possession of the Prothontotary of the High Court and the silk sarees produced in the Court were to be handed over to the plaintiff for her absolute use without any right to the defendant of reversion in the event of his surviving Bai Gulbai. The defendant was also ordered to pay over to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 100 in satisfaction of the money in the Post Office Savings Bank. This order was without prejudice to the rights of the parties hereafter. Each party was to bear its own costs.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION.

In the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Macleod, the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs Captain and Vaidia, yesterday appeared and asked for leave to appeal against an order passed by Mr. Justice Heaton in the insolvency matter of Jethabhai Nursi and others.

Counsel stated that on the report of the Official Assignee an order was passed by which Jethabhai was granted a discharge on condition that he was willing to contribute from his future earnings an amount which would enable the Official Assignee to distribute four annas in the rupee to the unsecured creditors. The Official Assignee passed this order under an impression that the debts were gambling debts.

The Official Assignee was then called on to show cause why this order should not be set aside, and the Court had granted a rule. The time for appealing against the order of the Official Assignee was approaching, and hence the application.

The Court adjourned the application for a fortnight.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Narayan Babaji alias Ganu Babu, with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments and other wearing apparel valued at Rs. 45, belonging to a woman named Kashibai and another man named Vithal Kashiram.

The prosecution alleged that the accused obtained the ornaments from the complainants on the pretext that he wanted to wear them at certain ceremonies. Finding the accused did not return the articles, the complainant made enquiries and found they had been pledged with a Marwari, and so information was given to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty to one item and not guilty to the other.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on both the items and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for forty-five days.

A CALCUTTA TRANSACTION.

The suit filed by Soniram Jitmul and Co. against Mookhibai widow of Jagannath Moolji Singani, claiming Rs. 65,920 with interest amounting to Rs 11,000, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday.

Mr. Moos, with Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. F Sorabji Talyarkhan, with Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezikiel, represented the defendant.

The defendant stated that as the transaction took place in Calcutta, this Court had no jurisdiction to try the case. Some evidence having been recorded the case was postponed.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF A NEIGHBOUR'S JEWELLERY.

A young woman, Sundaribai (18), was charged by Sub-Inspector Sabaji, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with theft of six gold bangles of the value, of Rs. 625, belonging to Manilal Motilal, a neighbour.

Both the complainant and the accused lived in the same chawl in Argyle-road. The accused frequently used to visit the complainant. On the afternoon of July 3, the complainant's wife found that a bunch of keys belonging to her husband was missing, and on opening a box with a duplicate key, noticed that the bangles missing. Earlier in the day Sundaribai had been seen handling the keys, and it was after this that the keys were missed. The police arrested her and five of the gold bangles were discovered in a drain behind her house.

The accused pleaded guilty, and asked for the mercy of the court.

The Magistrate took a lenient view on the case, as this was the accused's first offence and as she was very young. He sentenced her to one day's simple imprisonment and ordered her to pay a fine of Rs. 200, of which Rs. 125 was to go to the complainant.

CAUGHT HIDING STOLEN GOODS.

Bhika Luxman, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 350 from the shop of Mulji Shamjee, at Pydhonie.

The accused was seen to walk away from the shop on Saturday last with a bundle under his arm, which he tried to hide under his clothes. A passer-by suspecting that something was wrong, informed the man in the shop, who immediately followed the accused and had him arrested.

The accused had two previous convictons against him and the Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

A co operative credit society has been started for the use of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay. The objects are explained as follows :—

"It sometimes happens that persons of limited means require a small sum of money to meet an unforseen contingency for which they could not, even though they be of frugal habits, make any provision beforehand. To ask for a loan from a friend is derogatory to one's self-respect. But no such cumpunction need be felt for a small loan from a co-operative credit society, of which one is a member. Another object of starting a society is to encourage thrift among its members by taking from them small deposits whenever possible. The third object of starting a small co-operative society as a part of the programme of work undertaken by the Social Service League is to afford practical training to those of its workers in the working of the co-operative credit societies and to interest its members in the co-operative movement in general. The work of spreading the co-operative movement among the mill-hands and the other labouring classes of the population in the city can very legitimately be taken up by an institution like the Social Service League, which aims at ameliorating the condition of the poor by teaching them the value of self-help and united action."

The Society was registered in the office of the registrar of the Co-operative Societies, on 21st April 1913, under section 9 of the Act II, of 1912.

Twenty-seven members have joined the Society up to now. Those members of the Social Service League who are desirous of joining the Society should send in their names to the Secretary of the Social Service League.

FALL OF THE CORNICE OF A HOUES.

The cornice of a three-storeyed house in Cheera Bazaar, belonging to one Dasabhoy Doratji Gordhan, collapsed on Sunday and falling on the roof of an adjoining hut, rolled on to the street, and struck a Parsi woman named Motibai Ardeshir. She, however, escaped with only some abrasions on her right knee.

Two parties of members of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects paid visits to St. Paul's Cathedral during mail week to inspect the fabric and view the evidence of injury caused by the instability of the foundations.

An equestrian statue of King Edward VII has been erected on the Place Edouard VII., off the Boulevard des Capucines Paris. It is the work of the sculptor Paul Landowski.

SECRET OF MYSTERIOUS POWER REVEALED AT LAST.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 8th July, 1913.

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN GERMANY.

MANY inhabitants of the British Isles rather pride themselves upon their ignorance of the ways and customs of "foreigners." They sum up the national characteristics of their neighbours in a few sweeping generalizations, which are neither the result of study nor of personal contact and experience, but rather the conclusions which they have formed from the caricatures of imaginative newspaper illustrators and from the scare-oratory of canvassers and politicians. An inbred contempt of all that is not British, a deep mistrust of all aliens, help to solidify the impressions so created, and the result is the "insularity" which so vexes the soul of the cosmopolitan, which raises such a formidable barrier against international understanding and sympathy. Perhaps of late years we have endeavoured, as a nation, to arrive at a clearer understanding of the temperament, the ideals, the character, of our near neighbours; but, while the "Entente" has smoothed over anti-French feeling, there has been a certain lukewarmness about similar pro-German rapprochements, and it would almost seem as if the British public were unwilling to learn anything about the country to which we are so closely related by ties of blood and kinship. Nevertheless, the few books dealing with modern Germany, which have appeared within the last year or so, have been very well received, and have sold in sufficient numbers to demonstrate the fact that there is quite a large proportion of intelligent English people who are interested in the subject.

The latest publication of this description is Henri Lichtenberger's "Evolution of Modern Germany," a book which is literally packed with information, and which should be instrumental in clearing our minds of many of the old unwholesome prejudices and beliefs which we have harboured too long. The progress of Germany during the nineteenth century has been so rapid and so amazing, that perhaps the rest of Europe has hardly realized what strides she has made. The industrial growth alone provides a record which reads almost like a fairy-tale, and the sum-total of her commerce is now second only to that of England. The march of economic activity brought in its train, the cultivation of the patriotic spirit, and the desire to establish an over-seas Germany, as a new market for German-made goods. So the Imperial idea came into being, and helped to bring about the consolidation of the German Empire. The author has a good deal to say upon the subject of German politics, and of the part played by the various factions and by the Socialists. The section of the book which is devoted to the consideration of this topic is extremely interesting, and confirms us in our belief that there is a distinct tendency in Germany towards restiveness under Imperial rule, a distinct reaction in favour of democratic methods of Government. It is, perhaps, in the study of the evolution of religious and philosophical thought in Germany, that we begin to apprehend the "soul of the nation" and to realize how great is the debt of the world to German thinkers. Fichte, Schlegel, Kant, Maxse, Haeckel, Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, these names, to which a score of others might be added, represent almost every variant of religious and philosophical thought, every aspect of psychological research and of intellectual experiment.

The author has summarized the development of all the better-known schools of thought, from the renaissance of the Spirit of Catholicism, to the cult of the superman and of positive atheism. The evolution of art and letters receives equal consideration, and should be an education to those who contemptuously dismiss Germany's claim to be considered an artistic nation. The record of musical achievements should bring no surprise, even to the ignorant, who concede willingly that Germany is the home of music. It is impossible within the limits of a newspaper article to give an adequate idea of the scope and the interest of this engrossing book. The author leads us from the contemplation of a partitioned, half-trained Germany, to the view of a consolidated and prosperous empire, politically powerful, commercially sound, brilliant in art and letters, and renowned for its men of learning, its scientists, its philosophers. In little more than a hundred years this transformation has taken place. One crowded century has seen the metamorphosis, a fact which we must take into consideration when German national pride seems to us to border upon arrogance, for a young nation may surely be pardoned if it wears its honours a trifle consciously. All, who are genuinely anxious to arrive at an understanding of the evolution of Germany and of the forces which created her, should procure Lichtenbergar's book, and study it not in any spirit of captiousness or of hostility, but with intelligent appreciation of the stubborn energy, and the unsuspected idealism which have made Germany what she is, and have brought her into the front rank amongst the nations.

EDUCATION IN BARODA. THE attention, which is paid to education in the State of Baroda, is famed throughout India, and thus the annual report on public instruction which has just been issued, will be received with as much interest as the administration report of the State, a document, we observe, which has received generous notice from the English Press of this country. Baroda is of course especially noted as the state which has undertaken the daring experiment of establishing free and compulsory education. This, we learn from the report, is being carried on in a very thorough manner, and Baroda will eventually be able to furnish other states and British territories with valuable experience. Every year the Education Department makes an enquiry how many villages there still are in the state in which there is no vernacular school, and in which it is possible to get together fifteen children of school age. Fifteen is taken as the minimum number of children for which a school can be established, and last year it was found that there was room on this base for 156 schools more. These it is announced are now being provided, and would in fact have been opened already had it not been for famine during last year. As it is they will now be opened next year, and will bring the total number of vernacular schools in the state to 3,130. The last census shows that the number of villages and towns in the Baroda State is 3095, and in 2119 of these at present one or more primary schools are in existence. Out of the 976 remaining villages and hamlets, 51 send their children to schools in neighbouring villages, and there are 709 for which it has not been possible to provide educational facilities, the main reasons being their meagre population and the scattered positions of their huts. Still out of a total population of about twenty and a quarter lakhs primary schools have been provided for over eighteen and a half lakhs, and this total, which is indeed evidence of thorough organisation, will be further increased, when the new schools have been opened.

Last year educational work was hindered, in the Kadi and Amreli divisions in particular, by famine, schools had to be closed until famine About one hundred conditions were over, but in spite of this the record for the whole year shows a slight increase of the proportion of the school-going population to that of the whole state. It is thus argued that in the districts, which were free from famine, the people took an increasing interest in the education of their children. Regarding the crucial question of cost we find that the net expense on vernacular education rose from Rs. 9,85,826 to Rs 10,45,290, giving a net average cost of Rs. 7-12-7 per head against Rs. 5-8-3, figures which show that it will be long indeed before free and compulsory education can be materially extended in this country. Another interesting contrast is obtained by comparing the cost of primary education, with that of secondary institutions with which the state is well provided. We then find that the total cost of the college and secondary schools was one lakh and seventy thousand so that primary education cost six times as much, a startling revelation, when we remember how difficult the British Government finds it to meet the educational demands which are already made upon it.

To mention briefly the higher institutions in the state, they comprise one college at Baroda, three high schools at Baroda, Pattan and Amreli, and twenty-five Anglo-vernacular schools. The Baroda College, which was founded in 1882 and is affiliated to the Bombay University, imparts full courses in Arts and Science. It has ceased to teach law and agriculture. The loss of the former subject is perhaps hardly a matter for regret, seeing how over-stocked is the legal profession in India, but it is a great pity that instruction in agriculture should be abandoned at a time when the British administration is making such strenuous efforts to impress upon the people the value of improved methods. The College now provides for 389 students, which is an increase of 59 during the year, while the High Schools accommodated 1,623 pupils compared with 1,627 and the Anglo-vernacular schools, 3,276 against 3,130. Altogether the state officials may feel that they have thoroughly justified and maintained Baroda's reputation for educational zeal.

A STRIKE FOR TROUSERS. EVERY age is known for some peculiarity which characterised it; and the present one will surely be known to posterity as the age of strikes. We have had strikes of gravediggers, waiters, charwomen, sweepers, and schoolboys, to say nothing of big industrial wars which have clogged the gigantic wheels of commerce. And now we have a strike of monks; the popular and fashionable method of agitation has penetrated even the quiet cloisters of the monastery. We need not be surprised now at any adoption of the "down tools" method by any unlikely section of the community. This monastic dispute, which has broken out at St. Michel, near Maikop, in the Caucasus, is a remarkable one; the seat of the trouble, so to speak, being in the non-supply of trousers to the monks. The brethren have other grievances, too; for they demand more food and more leisure. The cause of the trouble is the head of the monastery, a worthy but ultra-ascetic father, who, labouring under the by-no-means new idea that devotions are the best substitute for daily bread, has lengthened prayers and shortened rations. It must have been a severe trial for the monks working in the bitterly cold weather and making journeys in the snow; and one day the inevitable happened, and they revolted while at work in a field. The report seems to suggest that the demands as to food and leisure time were conceded, though the monastery authorities are still holding out on the point of clothing. Piety is ever a goodly thing, but there is little doubt that the average man will sympathise with the poor monks, especially in the matter of the trousers, and will be of opinion that, considering the rigours of the climate, the Father has not a leg to stand upon, to use a colloquialism, in his ban on the nether garment.

RUSSIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY. RUSSIAN military preparations, to which we called attention the other day, are the subject of much discussion in the papers to hand by last mail. In the new scheme the principal feature is the creation of three new army corps. One division of riflemen and two divisions of infantry will be formed, specially intended to carry the line of concentration further forward. Seven more regiments of cavalry will also be enrolled before the manœuvres, and, when the whole increase is realised, it will amount to between 1,200,000 and 1,400,000 men. With the reserves the Russian army on a war footing would reach the enormous total of 4,800,000. Great efforts are being made in the direction of the reconstruction and improvement of the strategical routes. Mobilisation in Russia, by reason of the enormous extent of the empire and peculiar difficulties, would, it is pointed out, be at the present extremely slow. The work, which is to be undertaken, has for its object the reduction of the time taken by mobilisation to about eighteen days. The main question seems to be now one of time, observes a Russian journal, as, if the evil day can be postponed for a couple of years, it may possibly be relegated to the quite distant future. Still preparations are to be made without delay.

ANTI-AIRSHIP GUN. INVENTORS and armament manufacturers in Europe just now are devoting untiring attention to the construction of a special gun to be employed against air-craft. Guns for that purpose have been made and have given good results, but not so good as to write the last word. It is felt that the gun must be able to shoot at vessels flying directly above it, must have an all-round field of fire and great rapidity and accuracy of fire, and possess considerable mobility. It requires, too, in addition to many other things, special ammunition—a shell to leave a smoke-trail after it in its trajectory, and a fuse sensitive enough to act on the envelope of a dirigible or the wing of an aeroplane. No piece at present used in the field or elsewhere possesses all these qualifications; and although modifications are being carried out by some countries—notably France and Italy—on their field-guns, it is universally recognised that none of these weapons, even when so modified, is suitable for use against aircraft Hits have been made and no doubt many more will be by the guns at present in use, but something more dependable and at the same time more destructive is to be produced.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

AT a meeting of the Brisbane Government Party on June 16, the Premier announced that the Government intended to introduce a Bill which would have the effect of prohibiting the operations of bookmakers on racecourses, and would also abolish the system of proprietary racecourses.

THE Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent a telegram to the Viceroy asking His Excellency to recommend that Royal assent may be withheld from the South African Immigration Restriction Bill.

NAWAB Syed Mohomed, Mr. Subbarao Pantulu, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and Lala Lajpat Rai have been recommended by the local Congress Committee for the presidentship of the Karachi Congress.

A public meeting will shortly be held here under the auspices of the U. P. Congress Committee to consider the questions of the establishment of an Executive Council in the United Provinces, the South African Immigration Restriction Bill and the separation of judicial and executive functions.

A Calcutta telegram says:—A huge man-eater measuring about 9 feet, 3 inches, came out of the dense jungle in the Sunderburns recently and caused great havoc in lot No. 17. The tiger was killed by a "shikari," who was given the prescribed reward of Rs. 200,

MILITARY MATTERS.

MOUNTED TERRITORIALS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 20.

Lord Esker's letter to Colonel Seely, in which he gives in detail the causes which prevented the mounted troops of the London Territorial Divisions from accepting the invitation to take part in the King's Review on 6th July, contains nothing that is not generally known, and it is difficult to understand how it came about, that the War Office were apparently the last people to recognise the difficulties, that lay in the way of the mounted troops putting in an appearance on Wimbledon Common. Horses could not be provided on loan from Regular troops without interfering with the training now in progress throughout the country. That was obvious. A very small proportion of Territorials own their own horses, and the mounted units depend on contractors for their supply. The contractors' arrangements are based on the programme of the trainings of the different units, the same horses doing duty three or four times in succession with different corps. When not so employed, they are engaged in carrying out private contracts, made with reference to the season's military requirements. Any unexpected call has therefore, to be met by a rearrangement involving compensation to the private employers. Though, therefore, the horses could have been obtained, the cost would have been much in excess of the contract rates to cover compensation and the expense of collection by road and rail from the scenes of their present employment. Even more important, however, than the question of expense was the difficulty of making a good show both in turn out and manœuvres with horses hastily collected, hastily equipped, and put on a parade, where every corps would naturally wish to appear at its best, with no previous practice or rehearsal, or at the most a few hours the evening before. To attain even the latter modicum of preparation would have entailed two days off from their ordinary employment for the men, practically an impossibility at the time of year from the point of view of the London employer. At this season one o'clock on Saturday was the earliest time at which the men could get away from their work, and the Review was to have been held at 5 p.m. at Wimbledon. Four hours only would, therefore, have been available, in which the men would have to change into uniform, get down to Wimbledon, fit harness and saddlery, sort horses into teams, or form them into troops, and finally appear on parade before the Sovereign on strange horses that had never been worked together Smartness of appearance on manœuvres would have been almost impossible. If employers could have spared the men for Friday and Saturday it would have been possible for them to have made a good show, but as matters stood, it would have been courting failure to make the attempt, and they were wise not to try. All this should have been perfectly well known to the authorities when the review was planned, and that it was not considered, shows a laxity of thought in matters Territorial, which is hardly creditable to those concerned. It is about on the same mental plane as the excuse given for the non-attendance of the mounted units in the first instance, when the responsibility was laid on the Park regulations!

UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce, the most important representative commercial community in the country has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister in response to his request for the views of the Association on the provision of "such a course of universal training in discipline and arms for the youth of the nation as will meet the urgent necessity for adequate national defence," and has in it pronounced strongly in favour of national service. The memorandum represents that the feeling of the Chambers of Commerce is that the matter of national defence should be kept quite free from party politics, inasmuch as it is the duty of all parties in the state to co-operate for the common need and defence of the country. While the Association admits that the Navy is the first line of defence, the developments of aerial navigation and other changed conditions call, in its opinion, for a re-consideration of the whole question of national defence. The establishment of the Territorial Force has on the whole, been favourably regarded by employers of labour although difficulties have no doubt arisen in recruiting for which they cannot be held responsible. But there is a shortage both officers and men amounting to over 50,000, and the percentage of efficiency contracts unfavourably with the expectations foreshadowed when the scheme was introduced. Hence the demand for universal training. The Association also draws attention to the fact that while many large employers have made a loyal effort to support the existing scheme, there are others, whose actions have made it impossible for any of the young workers to undertake the duty of National Defence. In its opinion it is unfair that patriotic employers should be penalised in competition with selfish rivals, and it is, therefore, apparent that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the situation is by the enactment of a Bill compelling all employers to afford facilities for national training. It should not be left a small body of patriotic volunteers to become the defenders of their country in time of need. With such a course of training comparatively early in life, youths and young men would be better prepared for service in the Territorial Army, and it is submitted that physical training would enhance the moral welfare of the poplaution on patriotic lines. Attention is drawn to the fact that in South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, a system of universal training has been adapted with much more satisfactory results. It is added that there is abundant evidence that Continental countries are not indifferent to the great advantages that accrue from training their youths in discipline and arms in the development of physique and the formation of character, which are as beneficial in time of peace as they would undoubtedly be in time of war. Such a pronouncement coming from such a source cannot fail to carry weight. The Chambers of Commerce cannot be accused of excessive militarism. But it is evident that they have grasped the bed-rock fact that commercial prosperity rests on the basis of national security, and national security can only be attained by adequate measures for defence by sea and land. It has been forced upon them, that the present organisation has not fulfilled expectations. It has neither provided the numbers required, nor has it sufficiently trained the numbers it has succeeded in obtaining. They, therefore, accept the obvious conclusion, that it is inadequate for our needs and propose the only alternative by which those needs can be supplied, and the essential basis of commercial prosperity guaranteed. In forming this opinion they have taken the official figures of the shortage of officers and men, which hardly represent the actual want of fighting efficiency. To the fifty-thousand, who are non-existent even on paper, should be added at least as many more whose training has been so intermittent, that to all intents and purposes they are useless, and would be useless for some months after mobilization. The actual shortage, therefore is about 30 per cent of the establishment. In addition to this there are the Imperial service men, those whose names are noted for employment overseas if necessary, who run a chance of being counted twice over, for service with the Expeditionary Force as well as for Home Defence. It goes without saying that the men enrolled in the Imperial Service Section are the keenest and best trained men in each unit, and those whose loss would be most felt should they be away, when the corps was mobilized, and yet this is a possibility which cannot be ignored. Taking one corps with another the numbers of men in the Imperial Section averages about 10 per cent of the strength. If, therefore, these be added to the physically unfit, absentees, untrained recruits, and the number wanting to complete establishment, it will be seen that a Territorial unit on mobilization might and very possibly would be very little over half its nominal strength. Colonel Seely has often assured us, that all deficiencies would be filled up, and more by the rest of patriotic youths to serve, when the emergency occurred, and this doubtless is true to a certain extent. They would offer their untrained selves at the last moment, when there was no time for training, and it was trained men, ready for action that were required. To put untrained men in the field to oppose highly trained and disciplined soldiery would lead to regrettable incidents, if not to wholesale disaster. One marks, therefore, with interest the signs that the country is beginning to realize that the present system has failed after a fair trial, and that the time has come, when other measures must be tried.

AIR CORPS.

The changes in the organisation and administration of the Air Corps in France, foreshadowed in the Ministerial order of 16th April last, have now been carried out. Hitherto the French Flying Corps has been to all intents and purposes an independent body over which the Army Corps Commanders exercised no control. At its head stood the Inspector-General of Aeronautics responsible directly to the Minister of War. Under General Herschauer, the present holder of the post its organization has been developed and its own scheme of mobilization perfected. Early this year it was decided that the time had come when the aviation troops should be finally incorporated in the general scheme of military organization and distributed amongst the various Army Corps and fortresses. This distribution has now been completed, and in future the aeroplane sections will be attached to Army Corps and to special fortresses such as Toul, Verdun, and Belfort. The Flying Corps as a separate entity, has, therefore, disappeared in France, and the units composing it have been placed under the Army Corps Commanders. The Inspector-General has been retained, but his duties have been modified. He has been relieved of executive functions, and now devotes himself to the inspection pure and simple of personnel and equipment, and the supervision of the training schools. The change in organisation marks the adolescence of the Air Corps. It has passed from the experimental and recruit stage, and definitely taken its place in the ranks with the older arms of the service.

BELGIAN PROGRESS.

Details are now available regarding the organisation of aviation in the Belgian Army, and are interesting if only by way of comparison with other countries. The Flying Corps consists of active aeroplane squadrons and a training school located at Braschaet, where the depot is also established. It includes an aerodrome of about 200 acres twelve hangars, repair shop, an experimental laboratory and accommodation for fifty officers and over a hundred men. The aeroplane establishment is divided into squadrons, the number of which is not yet fixed. Each squadron consists of four aeroplanes and to each aeroplane two officers are allotted both trained as pilots and observers. In addition to these eight officers each squadron has a complement of seventeen non-commissioned officers and men including six mechanics, two second class mechanics, four carpenters one cloth worker and a blacksmith. There are also six civilians of whom four are mechanics and two carpenters in each squadron. All mechanics must be qualified chauffeurs. The requirements for military aeroplanes are definitely laid down—weight 900 lbs. carrying a useful load of 660 lbs. speed sixty-three miles an hour, climbing speed 200 feet a minute, range of action three hours, type biplanes. These qualities, it will be seen, are considerably in excess of the conditions of the military aeroplane competition on Salisbury Plain last year. At first sight it may seem an arbitrary proceeding to impose hard and fast conditions on a military aeroplane in the present stage of its evolution, in practice, however, there is much to recommend it. The greatest disability under which the British constructor labours is the absence of any specific guide to what military requirements are for an effective machine. The trials were thought to have fixed a standard, but that standard has, to judge by Colonel Seeley's statements been abandoned—and constructors cannot tell from day to day what new requirements may be sprung upon them. In Belgium, however, constructors now know definitely the standard with which they must comply, if their machines are to be accepted for the Army. In transport equipment the new regulations are equally definite and precise. Each squadron is equipped with four motor lorries, averaging 30 h.p. and capable of a speed of fifty miles an hour. These lorries are fitted to draw

(Continued on page 8.)

BULGARIAN REVERSES.

ALLIANCE FORMALLY CANCELLED.

GREEK BLOCKADE OF THE COAST.

TURKEY NEUTRAL FOR THE PRESENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALONIKA, July 7.

The Greeks are now marching on Seres.

SOFIA, July 7.

A Bulgarian semi-official Note denies that Bulgaria took the aggressive and says that the alleged Servian victories are not true, The Note accuses Servia and Greece of making a preconcerted attack on Bulgaria.

BELGRADE, July 7.

Servia has sent a Note to Bulgaria breaking off relations and announcing that the Treaty of Alliance is now cancelled.

LONDON, July 7.

Greece has declared a blockade of the coast from Enos to the mouth of the River Struma. Neutral vessels proceeding to Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea will be searched.

A telegram from Belgrade says that the Servians have re-taken Krivolak after desperate fighting, driving out the Bulgarians, who fled abandoning their rifles and ammunition. The Servians are now pursuing the Bulgarians.

TURKEY'S ACTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.

It is regarded here as certain that Turkey will, for the present, remain neutral, though she will endeavour by diplomatic means, to obtain better terms compared with those embodied in the London settlement.

BERLIN, July 7.

It is stated here that Turkey has requested Bulgaria instantly to evacuate Rodosto and the Marmora Coast, and commence the definitive demarcation of the Enos-Midia line.

GREEK CAPTURE OF GUNS.

LONDON, July 6.

The Greeks captured sixteen guns at Doiran.

CHINESE REPULSED.

TIBETANS TAKE TERRIBLE PRECAUTIONS.

CHENGTU, July 6.

The Chinese recently surrounded Hsiangchen, but ran short of ammunition. They were everywhere repulsed by the Tibetans. Over one hundred of their troops were drowned in attempting to ford the Lamaya river.

It is reported that, when the Tibetans perceived that they were being surrounded, they burned their houses and killed the women and children before proceeding to battle, lest the women and children should fall into the hands of the enemy. The Chinese are retreating to Tatsienhu.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, July 6.

The P. and O. s.s. "Egypt" left here at 2-0 p.m. to-day for Bombay, with the outward mails of the 27th ult.

TELEGRAPH SERVICES STOPPED.

The Central Telegaph authorities inform us that telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent *via* Servian territory.

Private telegrams in cede and cipher for Rumania are prohibited.

ANOTHER DACOITY.

THIEVES' BIG HAUL IN THE BARISAL DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

On the night of July 5th a daring dacoity was committed in the home of Chandra Kumar Shara, of Timiokathi, in the Barisal district. The dacoits were armed with ramdaos, torches, etc. The amount taken in cash and ornaments was worth about Rs. 8,000. The Police Superintendent announces a reward of Rs. 250 to anyone who will furnish clues leading to the arrest of the miscreants, and assures the non-disclosure of the name of the informer.

THEFT BY SOLDIERS.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW July, 7.

The two soldiers charged with breaking into a jeweller's shop and stealing jewellery in broad daylight were tried to-day by the Sessions Judge. The jury found the accused guilty and sentenced them to a year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15 each, or, in default, another month.

ALLEGED MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 7.

The *Madras Mail's* Trivandrum correspondent telegraphs:—"In connection with the alleged murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens at Vaikom, a man named Vareeth, supposed to be a butler of Mr. Spyny, now under police custody, was arrested by the police yesterday.

Vareeth will be sent to Vaikom.

EXPLORER'S DEATH.

MILITARY OFFICER'S FATAL SWIM.

BRILLIANT CAREER CUT SHORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 7.

Captain Waterfield and party arrived in Myitkyina on Sunday and reported that Captain Pritchard was carried away and drowned in attempting to swim the Taron river, which is one of the upper branches of the Irrawaddy, Captain Pritchard and Captain Waterfield set out last cold weather to explode Hkampti Long country on the Burma-Assam frontier, and for some time past anxiety was felt regarding them, the latest information being that enquiries from the Lohit Valley had been commenced and it was understood that they intended to penatrate the unexplored tracts in that direction About three weeks ago an Indian surveyor who had been with the party arrived in Myitkyina and reported that he had left them in April after a quarrel but his story was not generally believed and the impression was that some disaster had occurred. The safe arrival of Captain Waterfield should enable the whole story of the expedition to be made known shortly.

Captain Bertie Edgar Arthur Pritchard of the Intelligence Branch was one of the Frontier Officers singled out for special mention by Sir Harvey Adamson in his speech at the Burma Dinner and his untimely death cuts short a brilliant career.

GUJRAT TALUKDARS.

MEETING TO CONSIDER PROPOSED BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

The talukdars of Gujarat at a large meeting held here yesterday, have desired their president the Thakur Saheb of Amod, to convey to the Government their best sence of gratitude for their attempt to ameliorate their condition by means of the Gujarat Talukadars Bill, the second reading of which will he brought forward shortly. But they apprehend that the amedment does not yet provide proper remedies. They, therefore, request the Government to kindly appoint a commission which may locally enquire into the real condition of the Talukdars and suggest means for their good. In the meantime, they ask that the reading be postponed.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

ANONYMOUS THREAT TO THE MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 7.

The hearing of the conspiracy case commenced to-day at 10-45 a. m. in a spacious room inside the Barisal jail, as the accused Mohini Guha was still seriously ill.

Among the witnesses examined was Pearymohn Nandi, a Money-lender of Nangulbund, who said there had been a dacoity in his house. The dacoits looted Rs. 14,000 in cash and jewellery worth Rs. 2,000 from his house. He heard the dacoits talking in English.

Before the Court rose the Magistrate read out an anonymous latter addressed to Mr. Nelson warning him that in case he did not cease trying the Barisal conspiracy case on receipt of that letter, he would be shot dead on the very date with the Samities revolver and informing him that if he cared for his life to resign his work at once and return to England.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO POONA FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA. July 7.

Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Capt. Vaughan, A.-D.-C, visited the Poona Female High School and the Training College this morning, and was received by Miss Newland, the Superintendnt, Mr. Wren, Educational Inspector, and Sir R. S. Bhandarkar. Her Ladyship was welcomed with a song in Marathi sung by the elder girls, and was then conducted round all the class-rooms, where she saw the girls at work. A visit was then paid to the boarding-house, after which the Her Excellency went to the play shed, where her Ladyship witnessed a maypole dance and song by the young children. Her Ladyship was then garlanded by one of the little girls and having expressed the pleasure the visit had given her Lady Willingdon left for Ganeshkhind, after the girls had sung the national anthem in Marathi.

BREACH ON BURMA RAILWAY.

TRAIN DERAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 8.

Between Meiktila and Legyo stations on the Myingyan branch of the Burma Railway's a portion of the embankment was flooded and washed away. On Sunday a mixed train unfortunately ran into the breach at 5 a.m. before it was discovered. One third—class carriage one mail van and a water tank were derailed and badly damaged. Another third—class carriage and one brakevan were derailed and partly damaged. Fortunately there was no loss of life or injury to the passengers and train staff. Through communication has been restored.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

A NIGHT AFFRAY.

ALLEGED TRESPASS BY INDIANS.

ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED ON SHOOTING CHARGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 7.

Last night the police arrested Mr F. Mann, a chargeman of a millwrights shop, in the Perambur Works, of the M. and S. M. Railway, in his house in Pursewalkam, for having shot and wounded Ponnambalam Devar, a native doctor, Rajah Moodelliar and Chelliah.

It is alleged that a little after 9 p.m. yesterday a number of natives abused Mann's wife and were about to rush his house. He, in turn, threatened to shoot them if they attempted any violence. He stepped out on to the verandah with a double-barrelled sporting gun, while a couple of inmates held lights in their hands to see whether the men had gone Mann then fired three shots down the street and went in the house.

Ponamballam Devar was picked up and was conveyed to the General Hospital, where it was found he had a number of pellets in the left shoulder and arm. His injuries are stated to be not serious. The other two men were only very slightly wounded, receiving about three or four pellets each. The weapon was loaded in both barrels when taken by the police, who also recovered empty cartridge cases.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

OBJECTIONS TO THE NEW BOMBAY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 7.

In pursuance of the recent letter to the Commissioner of Police by the local Government enclosing the proposition of the Government of India in respect of pilgrims to Hedjaz, Mr Tarleton, the Commissioner, has held a conference with the leading Mahomedan Communities and Anjumans. Mr. Tarleton has now sent a reply to the Government stating that he had circulated annexes with its letter to all leading Mahomedans and Anjumans, and had met the leaders of the Mahomedan communities. They objected most strongly to the granting of a monopoly of pilgrim traffic to any one steamship company; and further, they considered the passage rates of Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., to be excessive and prohibitive. They agreed to the principle of return tickets but were of the opinion that some simple system of refund in the case of death than that mentioned in paragraph 11 of the Bombay Government's letter should be devised.

A public meeting is to be held by the Mahomedan community shortly to consider the question of the Moslem Association consulting several Anjumans in Rangoon on the subject of forming local committees to co-operate with the Haj Committee, Bombay, in the collection of subscriptions for the repatriation of destitute pilgrims.

PROTEST FROM ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the council of the All-India Moslem League:—"The Council of the All-India Moslem League, while voicing the opinions of Indian Musulmans, expresses its deep sense of dissatisfaction and disapproval of the proposal of the Government of Bombay with regard to the question of the monopoly for the pilgrim traffic proposed to be given to Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., and to the proposal as to pilgrims taking return tickets for their journey to Mecca, on the occasion of their pilgrimage, and to the fixing of the maximum passage rates, and respectfully urges on the Government the necessity of not sanctioning the said proposal."

FACTORY MANAGER CHARGED.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT ON WORKMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 7.

At the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. J. Ramiah Pantulu, Veerabadra Moodelly, head packer, lately in the employ of the Madras Aluminium Factory, Triplicane, to-day prosecuted Mr. Hawkins, general manager, of the company, for assault. His worship, in his order observed that the assault was admitted by the accused who pleaded justification. The workmen, who were called by prosecution, were now taken back in the service of the Company and appeared to be reticent as to the actual occurrance. That all the workmen went out on strike showed they were aggrieved at the way in which the complainant was treated. The accused had not proved that he had sufficient justification for behaving in the way he did. In these circumstances, he was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A SEDITIOUS LEAFLET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

A "Bihar and Orissa Gazette Extraordinary" published at Ranchi says: Whereas a printed leaflet in Urdu with Arabic heading: "Akhir-ul-Hiyat-is-saif" (the sword is the final decision), followed by a Persian couplet, "The brave Bengali, like a royal tiger, falls like a bolt from the blue on the statesman Hardinge," and beginning in Urdu: "From the day Japan defeated the Russians, England, Russia and France, all three joined together, etc.," has a tendency to incite to acts of violence and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the Lieutenant-Governor in council declares all copies of the said leafflst, wherever found, to be forfeited to his Majesty.

FLOODS IN ASSAM AND BENGAL.

GREAT DISTRESS IN VILLAGES.

INUNDATIONS IN BURDWAN DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The floods in Cachar continue and are causing the greatest distress, particularly in Hailakandy district, where the rivers have overflowed the banks and over 100 acres of tea are under water. Villages have been swept away and communication stopped.

Reports of serious floods also come from Birbhum, where whole villages have been engulfed and many people drowned.

The floods are, however, now subsiding and many dead bodies are being recovered. The sufferers are principally the poor agriculturists.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

FOUNDATION COMMITTEE TO MEET THIS MONTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, July 7,

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" has received the following communication from the Honorary Secretary of the Muslim University Committee, Aligarh,—"The Central University Committee has unanimously decided to convene a Muslim University Foundation Committee meeting at Aligarh on Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th instant. The members of the Foundation Committee are invited to attend and take part in the deliberations and to intimate the date and time of arrival at Aligarh to the Honorary Secretary of the Muslim University Committee."

BANNING OF LECTURERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Referring to Saturday's Senate meeting, the *Englishman* says that by adopting the resolutions moved by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Sir Gurudas Banerjee, the Senate was guilty of an impertinence. "It is extraordinary," the *Englishman* continues, "that officers like Messrs. Lyon, Hornell, and Hayden should have remained silent at the meeting. Their silence has created the impression that the Government of Bengal itself resents any interference in educational matters by the Imperial authorities, so much so that it is prepared to sit on the same platform as Mr. Surendranath Banerjee in order to proclaim its independence. People have been led to believe thatthere is a difference between Governor General of India and the Governor of Bengal as to the amount of authority to be exercised by the latter. When Mr. Lyon permitted that resolution by Dr. Ghose to be carried without a word of protest he was practically lending his name to those who assert that the Government of Bengal is prepared to go to any length in freeing itself from control by Simla. If the Government of India finally withdraws from the position it has taken up, the final victory will rest, not with the Government of Bengal, but with the agitators, and we do not think that the Bengal officers will then quite relish the fact that in the triumphs that follow, the people will say that they are seated in the same car that once held Babu Bepin, Chandra Paul, and Arabindo Ghose, and in the interval Mr. Lyon and Mr. Hornell, must prepare their necks for garlands deftly thrown by the Nationalists."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Colonel W. R. Marshall.)

Lieut. Colonel H. O. Vincent, R.G.A., is granted sixty (60) days privilege leave from the 2nd August, 1913, or date of departure.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther.)

The following Arrivals and Departures, are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Major C R. Bradshaw, Staff, Lieut. D. C. Wilson, Royal Horse Artillery, Lieut. A. C. Hooton, 1st Bn. Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own, (Yorkshire Regiment), Lieut. W. L. Clinton, 4th Bn. The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Col. F. A. Hoghton, Staff, Capt. D. A. Rasbotham, 1st (King's Dragoon Guards), Major A. Symons, 13th Hussars, Major M. J. Sweetman, 2nd Bn. The East Yorkshire Regiment, Capt. A. S. Cooper, 1st Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieut. G. R. L. Adlercron, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieut. S. P. Bell, Royal Field Artillery, Lieut. J. A. Balfour, 1st Bn. Highland Light Infantry, Capt S. L. Wace, Supply and Transport Corps Lieut. J. H. Edmond, Royal Artillery.

Departures.—Br.-Genl. W. F. Cockburn, Staff, Capt. F. E. LL. Daniell, 1st. Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, (Rossshire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Captain. E H. Stocker, 13th Hussars, Lieut. B. H. H. Perry, 1st Bn. The Royal Scots, (Lethian Regiment.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. G. T. Ford, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Col. D. Sapte, 1st Bn. The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieut. R. M. R. Lamb, Maj.-Genl. C. V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., Staff, Capt. M. B. H. Ritchie, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Dutiet for the week ending, 13th July.—Field Officer, Captain J. T. B. Mayne, R. G. A.; Next for duty, Major A. C. Pitman, R. G. A.; Medical Officer, Lieut. E. G. S. Cane, R. A. M. C.; Next for duty, Captain A. Headry, R.A.M.C.

It is officially announced that Mr. Lister Drummond has been appointed a Metropolitan police magistrate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Henry Curtis Bennett. Mr. Drummond, who was born in 1856, is related to Lord Ribblesdale. He has acted as a revising barrister, and was secretary to the Evicted Tenants Commission. Mr. Drummond is and ardent Roman Catholic.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 6.

This week has been a very good one, including two dances and a reception. The usual fortnightly Gymkhana dance took place last Monday evening; and, judging from the number of people who attended, it certainly seems a very popular function. One would have thought there would have been fewer people at it, owing to the two successive late nights we were to have, but, as a matter of fact, there seemed more present there than usual. Dinner was provided at small tables in the badminton court before the dance; and a good number stayed and had supper there afterwards, some of the dresses were very pretty, among them I noticed Mrs. Rendall, who has just returned to Poona, in scarlet ninon with a tunic of white lace, the bodice being trimmed with scarlet. Mrs. Murphy looked pretty in a pale pink satin dress covered with chiffon of the same colour much gathered and rucked, and over this she wore a short tunic of pale pink satin. Miss Vaughan-Nesbitt came from Government House with a party. She was gowned all in black and her skirt was made with the fashionable pointed train. The band of the Loyal North Lancs played until nearly one o'clock which was quite late enough when one realized that there was hunting, and, therefore, early rising for a good many next morning.

On Tuesday we all wended our way to Government House to accept the hospitality of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. Long before 9-45 one saw streams of vehicles of all sorts driving out to Ganeshkhind. We were all of us very thankful that it was such a beautifully fine night, or, when one has to drive a distance of 6 or 7 miles in the pouring rain, it certainly seems to take some of "the gilt off the gingerbread." I noticed such a number of new motors, some of them very handsome ones, I suppose they contained Bombaypeople just up for the occasions. Police lined the roads from the Sungam up to Ganeshkhind; one feels they do indeed earn their pay on these occasions, for what could be more momentous than standing motionless for hours in the dark as they have to do? From the entrance gate to Government House is over a mile and from the gate progress was very slow. However, eventually we found ourselves at the porch which was brilliantly lit with electric lights. In the hall was a large crowd of people all gradually filtering on towards the ball-room and from thence into the small reception-room where their Excellencies were standing on a raised dais in front of two gold and crimson chairs and surrounded by their staff. After we had been formally presented by Major Greig, we passed on into the winter garden where the Governor's band played during the evening; just outside were two large tents prettily carpeted and decorated with palms and cosy chairs and sofas; from this one passed on to the terrace also carpeted, to the fountain in the garden: the whole scene was most fairy-like, the trees being hung with Chinese lanterns (not Chinese, as one of our local papers informed us) and the grass footpaths were outlined with small coloured electric lights. The guests numbered some eight or nine hundred and the scene was most gay and animated with the costumes of the European ladies and the officers' uniforms of all colours mingling with the bright silk, sarees of of the Parsee and Indian ladies.

SOME OF THE DRESSES.

Some of the gowns worn were really very handsome. First I must mention Her Excellency's, which was a magnificent gown of pale yellow silk, ostrich feather brocade, the bodice being covered with a mass of crystal embroideries. On her hair she wore a very pretty diamond tiara and the whole effect was charming. I forgot to mention that before their Excellencies received their guests they came into the ball-room in a state procession preceded by their staff, beween lines of the Body Guard, the band striking up the national anthem on their arrival. Amongst some of the most striking dresses I noticed, was one worn by Mrs. Gamble, a bright emerald green satin, covered with ninon of the same colour, with this she wore a handsome diamond tiara. Mrs. Windle looked well in a yellow silk brocade gowa, the bodice being trimmed with steel and crystal embroidery on one side, with this she wore some diamante trimming in her hair and bright yellow feather. Mrs. Walker, in pale grey satin, brought her married daughter Mrs. Murphy in white. Mrs. Venn Ellis in brown chiffon velvet brought her cousin Miss Cahill, who was dressed in a very pretty soft white satin. Mrs. Hogg from Bombay looked pretty in a black satin gown covered with black silk net with a small gold thread running through it. This suited her well, with her very fair hair. Mrs. Fawcett was in white satin covered with lace, Mrs. Claude Hill in pale pink satin covered with very handsome lace, and Mrs. Baddeley in a beautiful gown of white satin covered with apricot coloured chiffon. With this she had touches of turquoise blue satin on the bodice and waistband.

Refreshments were served in the long dining room, and there was a small supper room which few seemed to know about next door. Everyone left between eleven and twelve, after having had a most enjoyable evening. Both Lord and Lady Willingdon are so splendid in mixing freely among their guests and doing all they can to make each and every one feel at home. There seemed to be a great many changes at Government House. The house has been entirely re-done up, and painted, and fitted throughout with electric lights, which certainly gives it an added charm, the shaded lights all the way round the handsome ball-room ceiling being especially noticeable.

Last Sunday Mr. Scott, the popular manager of the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay, had a nasty accident, resulting in his leg being broken and other less serious injuries. He was out motor-cycling with a friend some miles from home. His bicycle broke down, and he fixed up a tow-rope and was being towed home by his friend, when, as he was rounding the corner of Holkars' Bridge, in trying to avoid a bail-cart he was dashed against the wall of the bridge. We wish him a speedy recovery.

CRICKET.

On Thursday the Poona Gymkhana team were badly beaten on their own ground by the Mahomedans, the latter winning by 3 wickets and 166 runs. The feature of the match and for the matter of Poona Cricket this season, was the fine score of 231 'not out' made by Yussuf Beg; he only gave one chance during his innings; this was a possible but difficult catch when his score stood at 78. It was the greatest pity that, owing to stumps being drawn, he was unable to break the Poona record which I believe is held by Dr. Kanga with 235 in a Presidency match some years ago. Yussuf Beg's score included three 6s and thirty-eight 4s and he compiled his 221 runs in 2 hours and 50 minutes' batting. Contractor made 45 for the Mahomedans, For the Gymkhana, Captain Clemson scored 44, and Mr. Gould 45 and Captain Sarson 23. The Loyal North Lancs held the finals of their Regimental Sports on Thursday afternoon; those of us who were present were treated to some interesting events, perhaps the most amusing of which was the band race with the competitors each playing their own instruments. Mrs. Jordain, the wife of the C. O., presented the prizes at the conclusion of the programme. There would have been many more people present, I think, had the fixture been more widely known.

Some of us spent a very pleasant evening on Saturday, at the sports of the XIII Mule Corps, the Commandant, Captain Sweeney, and his wife were "at home" to their friends for the occasion. One of the most interesting items of a really good programme was the mule race for ladies and officers which was won by Mr. Bolton of the Gunners, two ladies very sportingly entered for this race, Miss Anderson, and Miss Couchman, at the close of the sports Mrs. Sweeney presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

On Friday their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Yerrowda Jail where they were received by Captain Whitworth-Jones, I. M. S. Having beenshown round the jail and taken considerable interest in the various industries carried on therein, they purchased some carpets for which the prison has some fame and returned to Ganeshkhind after some two hours spent at Yerrowda.

THE STAFF BALL.

On Wednesday evening we all drove up again to partake of the hospitality of their Excellencies' Staff, this was not, of course, such a crowded evening as the night before, but, nevertheless, most enjoyable. Of this there was ample proof when one realized that the last of the guests did not depart until well after 3 a.m. On arrival we were received at the entrance to the ball-room by three of the Staff, Captain Vaughan and Messrs. Gibson and Wilson. Much to our surprise we found there were to be programmes or numbers tothe dances. This was done with the idea of making the dance less formal. Soon after the first dance had struck up, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived, the latter in a very handsome grey brocade gown trimmed with some very lovely crystal embroidery. On her head she wore a diamond and opal tiara and her bangles were also composed of diamonds and opals. Others, whom I noticed, were Mrs. Rieu in a very handsome gown of pale yellow satin, draped with painted chiffon, and caught up with bands of gold; Mrs. Polland looking very smart in a roxe blue satin gown with paniers of pale fawn-coloured ninon; Mrs Palin, who wore a handsome gown of dark green velvet, the corsage was filled in with white ninon and it had a large bertha of green ninon; Mrs. Maule was in emerald-green satin and lace with a white aigrette in her hair; Mrs. Darley in scarlet glace silk, with scarlet silk lace on the bodice; and Mrs. Aitken, who was dancing with the Governor, in dark plum coloured satin with a band of satin in her hair. Supper was served about half way through the programme and the dance ended about 3 a.m. Everyone agreed that we had spenta most enjoyable evening.

Last Friday morning half a battalion of the Oxfordshire Regiment went off by special troop train for Ahmednagar where they were due to go last February, but were unable to do so on account of the famine. The other half of the regiment is standing fast in Poona until further orders.

THE HUNT.

On Tuesday there was a meet of the Poona and Kirkee Hounds at Bhosari. Two of the meets this week were to have been on the Ahmednagar Road but at the last minute they had to be changed, as the country that side is largely under cultivation and owing to the heavy rains at the end of last week was unrideable and the meets fixed for the high ground round the Bombay and Nasik Road, where there is little cultivation and the going though rocky, is fairly hard and good. Hounds were unvanned at 6 20 and the Master trotted off down the Nasik Road and started proceedings by drawing a nullah on the left of the road. A jack was soon afoot here and hounds went away on the line carrying a splendid head. After going at a great pace for 12 minutes, they ran into view and soon afterwards pulled him down. The Master presented the brush to Mrs. Morris, one of the most regular attendants at the meets amongst our ladies. The mask was presented to General Gorringe. A move was then made to the north, and a fox soon found not very far from Bhosari. He soon had us ringing round the "Vale of tears" and kept us there for some time. Scent was not very good, but hounds puzzled out the line and ran the fox till he was real beat. Twice he lay down amongst the rocks. After an hour's run, at the end of which not many of the field remained in sight, another fox jumped up just in front of hounds, and they had to be whipped off. By this time it was getting very hot and scent was at a discount. So the Master decided to return to the meet.

On Thursday we met at the 8th milestone on the Bombay Road, a small field for a Thursday, turning up 40 in all; this was evidently due to most of the members of the hunt having been present at the ball given by the Staff at Government House on Wednesday night. Some of them, however, came straight on to the meet after changing at their bungalows, willing to forfeit their sleep rather than miss a morning's sport. The Master had out a picked pack of 15 couple of hounds, and evidently intended to do his best to pull down a fox. A draw was made to the right of the road along the rocky ground above the big nullah that runs towards Moshi a fox was soon viewed away. Hounds carried the line to that popular resort for foxes the "Vale of tears," and took us in two large circles, then away over the Bombay Road. Here the Master got some unreliable information from a well-

(*Continued on page 8.*)

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

BOY IMMIGRANTS.

WHEAT.

LIQUOR TRADE PROJECT.

VICEREGAL EVICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, June 24.

Farmers are discussing with interest the statement made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in regard to the arrival of a number of immigrants, among whom are 81 British lads who are to be trained for agricultural pursuits in this State. Positions have been obtained already for the whole of these youths, and so anxious are our farmers to secure their services that situations could have been secured for a much larger number of lads than are immediately available. The idea of securing strong, willing youths of good character for this class of work with a view to their future enrolment in the yeomanry of the State has much to recommend it. These boys will start with the great advantage of having little or nothing to unlearn, whereas it takes a long time for the adult agricultural immigrant to divest himself of traditions acquired under conditions wholly different from those which he has to face in Australia. Moreover, although the oversea Dominions are badly in need of agricultural workers, it is impossible to be blind to the fact that the mother country regards this section of the community as the one which she can least easily spare. Canada has for years past been draining away some of the very best specimens of the British rural population, including the most pushing and enterprising men, with a certain amount of means at their command, and the feeling in many of the country districts is that this kind of emigration, which leaves the old country in possession only of what pastoralists call the "culls," is far from being advantageous to Britain. The agents of Canada have been keenly alive to this sentiment, and fearing that the tendency of philanthropic emigration organisations in England would be to endeavor as far as possible to get rid of town wastrels masquerading for the time being as experienced tillers of the soil, they have adopted all sorts of precautions to protect themselves. From whatever cause, Australia has not been so successful in securing immigrants who are determined to devote their energies to pursuits which must be carried on outside of the big towns, and it is notorious that an unduly large proportion of the immigrants of the last two or three years have never been able to turn their backs on the attraction of the principal cities of the Commonwealth.

WHEAT IN BULK.

The question of the bulk handling of wheat is now receiving much attention in Victoria and New South Wales. In the former State a Commission specially appointed to report on the subject has made a recommendation that three Commissioners should be dispatched to the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, and Argentina, to acquire the fullest particulars concerning the economic marketing of cereals. The senior State has imported an American expert to advise as to the practicability of adapting American methods to local conditions. In some quarters an objection to the introduction of the bulk system into Australia is that the quantity of wheat with which any one State has to deal is so small as compared with the tonnage handled by Canada, for instance, that the initial cost of providing the requisite machinery would not be justified. According to the figures furnished by the Victorian Commission the capital cost of the provision of elevators is stated at from £1,300,000 to £1,500,000 Extra shed accommodation, costing about £160,000, would also have to be provided, and the annual cost of operating is set down at the enormous figure of £200,000. In this estimate provision is made for elevators having a capacity of fourteen million bushels. Apparently the Victorian Commissioners, although they have quite made up their minds that the time has come when the present system of handling and shipping wheat must give way to a more scientific process of getting the farmers' produce to market, recognise the force of the contention that the expense of what is proposed is prohibitive so far as any one State is concerned. They, therefore, propose that New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia should co-operate. In that event, they state, sufficient wheat would be obtained amply to justify the introduction of the system of bulk shipments.

LIQUOR TRADE PROJECT.

An important movement in the liquor trade has been launched by the registration by hotelkeepers, under the provisions of the Provident Society's Act of an organisation to be called the Licensed Victuallers' Co-operative Society. The objects of the new society are to carry on the business now under taken by wine and spirit merchants in importing liquors direct from distillers, brewers, and bottlers, and buying directly in the local market. By thus doing away with the middleman, it is expected that prices will be considerably reduced to members of the society. The council of the association has for some months had the project under consideration, and negotiations have been entered into with a leading firm of distillers and bottlers in London, to act as the representative and buyer for the society. It is stated that through the Co-operative Society, hotelkeepers can buy whisky, brandy, wine, beer, &c., from the actual manufacturer or bottler. This action has become necessary, it is contended, owing to the prices charged by the merchants having steadily gone up of recent years, and because retailers have been threatened with further increases. It is provided that only members of the association or licensed grocers who belong to the society shall have the benefit of the new co-operative system, and in order that the principle of co-operation shall be observed, not fewer than 10 shares or more than 200 shares of £1 each can be held by any one member. In addition to the importation and purchase locally of wine, spirits, and other requirements of the trade, the society will make advances to its members on any

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

security, real or personal, that the directors may think fit; purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any lands, houses, or real or personal property and any rights or privileges necessary or convenient for the purposes of the society; carry on the business of manufacturers, erect or enlarge houses or buildings for any of the aforesaid purposes, and sell, exchange, or mortgage properties.

VICEREGAL EVICTION.

In the High Court at Melbourne on Thursday, judgment was delivered by the Full Bench in an appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in relation to the Governor-General's residence in Sydney. The Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Barton) said that the object of the suit was to preserve Sydney House and grounds usually called the Inner Domain, for the purpose of residence of the King's representative in New South Wales. It was first objected on the part of the nominal defendant that the Crown represented by the Attorney-General could not proceed against the Crown represented by nominal defendant, and effect the King is this case was suing himself. This objection, however, seemed to him to fail. It was a fatal defect on the suit as launched that the Crown, or the United Kidgdom, was not represented either as plaintiff or defendant, and it was in the first of these capacities that it should have been represented. Although the defect pointed out was a matter of substance, he did not think that such a suit as this should be disposed of on that ground alone. The merits disclosed other grounds for dismissing it. It was reasonable to suppose that it might be carried beyond this Court, and he proposed, therefore, to state his view on the question, which went to the root of the matter and which was the principal subject of argument. The Judge, after examining at length the history of the case, said it seemed to him that the law passed under the control of the Legislature of New South Wales on the institution of Responsible Government. He could not think that in respect of this particular area as a place of residence for the King's representative in New South Wales the people of New South Wales could look upon themselves as entitled to some beneficial right or interest. Insufficient weight had been given to the first section of the New South Wales Constitution which prescribed that within New South Wales the Sovereign have power by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to make laws for the peace welfare and good government of the said colony in all cases whatsoever. There was no restriction. He failed to see how any distinction could be drawn between the land in question and other land and buildings which at the time of the Constitution were used by the Crown for public purposes, and which had ever since been administered by the Government responsible to the local Legislature. That he believed to be the position in this case and he was of opinion that the Executive Government of the State was entitled to put the house and grounds to any use not expressly or impliedly forbidden by the terms of its Crown lands Act or any other of its laws. For these reasons the appeal must be allowed and the suit dismissed. The other Judges concurred. The appeal was allowed and the suits dismissed the respondents to pay cost of the appeal.

MILITARY INSTRUCTORS AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

There is every reason to suppose that the terms of engagement offered by the Australian Government to Imperial service men who are willing to join the Commonwealth military forces for a period of three years as instructors in drill and the practice of arms are attracting a fine stamp of officer from the non-commissioned ranks. It appears that a position of affairs, eminently satisfactory from a purely Australian standpoint, is viewed with some concern in parts of the Empire which happen to be contributing a proportion of the supply of instructors.

An interesting statement on the subject was made at Fremantle by Sergeant-Major Carnegie of the 14th Hussars, who is journeying with his wife from India to Melbourne by the R.M.S. Moldavia to report himself for instructional duties. He said that the Indian Government had recently sent a circular letter to regiments warning men that in the event of their accepting an engagement to act as military instructors on behalf of the Australian Government, their return passage fares would not be paid if at the end of the probation period of six months they were rejected as unsuitable "Naturally," he continued the Indian Government does not wish to lose its most efficient men. I cannot say how many men are following me from India, but those I know of the instructors that are being secured by the Commonwealth from India are physically and in all round knowledge among the very best men in the service. Some of them I have met in championship military events at the annual competitions, and they have proved themselves experts in all that goes to make soldier.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

PILLAGING OF CARGO.

At the annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr. F. W. Vasey (Adelaide) moved—That a committee be appointed to formulate the best means of diminishing robberies of cargo, and that in the meantime with the object of diminishing robberies the Governments of the several States be urged to enlarge by legislation the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, so as to enable offenders to be prosecuted with promptitude and punished with increased severity." He stated that at one section of wharves in one State alone the loss was £100,000 a year, and the annual loss in Australia had reached an appalling figure. Pillage was done on the other side in packing rooms, on carriers' waggons, in the holds of ships, and in the wharf sheds. The worst cases were in London while goods were in the docks. In spite of the efforts made to detect robberies in Australia, the effect was absolutely nil. There was the difficulty of securing a conviction, and the leniency of the magistrates was proverbial.

Mr. W. McCrae (Townsville) said that it was a most difficult problem to solve. It was the duty of the Government to appoint detectives to travel on the steamers. The shipping companies said that they could not do anything. People caught red-handed were acquitted.

A.

KARACHI NOTES.

KARACHI AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 1.

The K. A. D. C. gave one of their most successful 'Variety Entertainments' at the Frere Hall the other night, the attendance at which was a record one. Owing in a great measure to skillful advertising, and to the fact that some of the local favorities were taking part, the public were eager for seats 3 weeks ahead, and while the entertainment was still 10 days distant, all booking was stopped, because every chair, right up to the back of the hall, had already been engaged. In the comic play "The Boatswain's Mate" Mr. Hudson spoke with a strong Devonshire accent and in a clear voice which was heard all over the hall; she entered fully into the spirit of her part and her acting was the saving element in the piece in which, though the men brought out the humour, there were a little too slow in their actions and indistinct in their speech.

The second item was a wordless episode in one act—a silent, gruesome study in midnight robbery and murder, entitled "The Man at the Window." The man at the window sees three men murder each in the dark for the sake of a gladstone bag, and then coming down from the window, picks his way among corpses with a cigarette in his mouth which has been alight all the time, and takes gleefull possession of the gladstone bag while bowing sardonically to to the victims. The audience made up their minds not to take this monstrous nightmare seriously and practically laughed and shouted it off the stage, though it actually reached its proper close amidst an outburst of admiring applause. It was undeniably clever; but failed for the very reason that the audience were wholly unprepared for it, the item having been kept a secret, the management hoping thereby to secure a surprise success. The last item was a gipsy scene very prettily staged, but in as much as it appeared in the programme in the guise of a play but was really only a miscellany in gipsy dress, it left a certain residue of disappointment. Miss West, who appeared for the first time on the Karachi stage, was the heroine in every sense, and her singing and acting were very charming and graceful. Mrs. Bowen with Mr. Beaumont sang a comic duet that was one of the features of the evening, and the concluding part, where they danced with 2 big dolls was very humourous. Mr. Steiger as a gipsy violinist contributed some very sweet music, and his appearance was most appropriate to the scene. Mr. Cargilltook the good old man's part with easy heartiness, and his bluff bearing and stalwart and clear singing created a great impression. Mr. Anderson was in excellent voice, and as the lover, a part by the way which he seems rather fond of, and has had considerable practice in, acted with some ease and grace.

Towards the end of the evening Mr. Bell interpolated, as a sudden surprise, a song called "Home again" which in freshness, originality and humour was a distinct success. He took the audience by storm with his local hits.

RACING IN KARACHI.

SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING.

The second gymkhana meeting of the season was held in Karachi on Saturday under the patronage of Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., C.S.I., Commissioner-in-Sind, Brigadier-General D. G. L. Shaw, commanding the Karachi Brigade and the Mir of Khairpur. The Stewards were:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Sangster, Major E. H. Willis, Mr. S. C. Woodward, Mr. W. U. Nicholas, Major W. O. Murphy and Major C. B. Winter. Captain H. G. L. Bower acted as Clerk of the scales and Captain W.A. Spong as a Clerk of the Course. Mr. C. H. Penny is Honorary Treasurer and Captain W. A. Spong Honorary Secretary.

The Commissioner was present among a select but very small number of spectators. The absent ones missed some exciting racing especially in the "Sprinter's Plate," when Major Murphy's "Ruth Courcey" came home half-a-length ahead of Mr. French's "Dumra," and in the Farewell Handicap when Mr. Whyatt's "Defender" and Mrs. Carstairs' "Red Morn" ran a dead heat with Mr. Collett's "Whitebait" just half-a-length in front of them.

First Race—4-30 p.m.—The June Handicap. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Mackenzie's b aust. m., Glad Eye, 10-10 Mr. Chapman 1
Captain Moore's g aust. m. La Milo, 9-0 2
Mr. Woodward's b. e. m. Kiss-me-Quick 10-7, Mr. Marshall 3

Won in a canter by 5 lenghts, 2 lengths between the second and third. Time 1 min 8 secs.

2nd Race.—5-0 p.m.—The Encouragement Stakes.—Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high weight handicap for all ponies that have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over since January 1st, 1913.—Distance—4 furlongs.

Mr. Wyngaarden's sk. cb. m., Jessie, 9-10 Gumai 1
Mr. Wyatt's, ch. cb. m., Defender, 12-7, Owner 2
Mrs. Carstairs, ch. a. g. Red Moon, 10-0, Mr Marshall 3
Mr. Collett's g. cb. g., Whitebait, 10-10, Major Murphy 4

Won easily by 3 lengths, 2 lengths between the second and third, and 3 lengths between the third and fourth. Time 55 secs.

3rd Race.—5-30 p. m.—The Sprinter's Plate. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high weight handicap for all ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—4 furlongs.

Major Murphy's b. e. m., Ruth Courcey, 10-0 owner 1
Mr. French's b. a. h., Dumra, 9-7, Mr. Marshall 2
Dr. Navarra's ch. a. h. Plassey, 10-7, Mr. Souter 3
Mr. Huleatt's ch. aust. m. Telegram, 10-7, Mr. Chapman 4

Won by half-a-length, half-a-length between second and third, and 2 lengths between third and fourth. Time 54 secs.

4th race—6-0 p.m.—The Ladies Bracelet Rs. 25 to the winner, a prize value Rs. 24 to the lady nominating the winner, Rs. 13 to the second a prize value Rs. 12 to the Lady nominatng the second Rs 5 to the third, a prize value Rs 5 to the lady nominating the third, Rs 5 to the owner of third last horse a prize value Rs 5 to the lady nominating the third last horse and a prize to the rider of the last horse. A distance handicap for all horses and ponies. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Wyngaarden's sk. cb. m., Jesie, 8 0, 170 y s, Gumai 1
Nominated by Mrs. Wyngaardan.
Mr. Mathers, ch aust. m. Pauline, 10-4, 150 yds., Owner 2
Nominated by Miss J. Miller.
Major Murphy's b. c. m. Varna, 9-10, 210 yds., Mr. Marshall 3
Nominated by Miss Hudson
Mr. Wyatt's b. aust. g. Berserker, 11-12, 170 yds., owner ... 3rd from last.
Nominated by Mrs. B F. Jones.
Mr. Ommaney's b'k. cb. m., Black Diamond 12-7, 180 yds. owner. ... last
Nominated by Mrs. Ommaney.

Won by 3 1-2 lengths between the second and third.

5th Race.—30 p.m.—Farewell Handicap Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high weight handicap ponies that have run in Encouragement Stakes and not won. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr. Collett's g. cb. g. Whitebait, 9-0, Major Murphy 1
Mr. Wyatt's ch. cb. m., Defender, 12-7, Owner 2
Mrs. Carstairs' ch. a. g. Red Morn, 10-0, Mr. Marshall 2

Won by half-a-length, dead heat for a second place. Time 41 3-5 secs.

6th Race—7 p.m.—The Consolaton. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 1 to the third. A high weight handicap for all ponies that have run at the meeting and not won. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr. Huleatt's ch, aust. m. Telegram, 10-7, Mr. Chapman... 1
Dr. Navarra's ch. a. h., Plassy, 11-0, Mr. Souter 2
Mr. French's b. a. h., Dumra, 10-0, Gumai 3

Won by 3 l ngths, 2 lengths between second and third. Time 41 3-5 secs.

THE NAPIER OBELISK.

The traveller landing at Keamari, the port end of Karachi, and pursuing his way to the city, has, after emerging from the buildings at Keamari, to proceed along a narrow causeway which, until the last six or eight years, was bordered on both sides, now on one side only owing to the Port Trust reclamations by low marshy land more or less covered with mangrove and at high tide by sea water. This, the Napier Mole, was projected in 1847 by Sir Charles Napier, the then Lieut.-Governor of Sind, in response to the earnest entreaties of the mercantile and shipping community, in order to connect the harbour with the mainland and so obviate the long inconvenient and dreary passage in boats for a distance of about 2 miles. Napier, with characteristic promptitude, started the work from both ends simultaneous, so as to force the hands of the Governments of India and Bombay who were, in their ignorance of the local requirements, opposed to the project. The work was still very incomplete at the time of Napier's retirement from Sind, for on that day, the 1st of December 1847, the extreme point to which wheeled traffic could pass was only about a quarter of a mile from the Karachi end. Here, at this point where was fired the farewell salute to Napier, was erected so long as 6 years after, a memorial in the shape of a stone obelisk. This consists of a monolith of badly dressed stone about 13 feet high standing on a pedestal with an inscription badly cut out on the stone. This disgracefully inadequate memorial to one who was the Conqueror of Sind, and who did so much to develope the port, in the glorious future of which he had an unwavering belief, has too long been a standing reproach to the Province. For many years it has been surrounded and concealed by plague sheds, but at last the Port Trustees, at the suggestion of their chairman Mr. Mules, have decided, with the permission of Government, to erect a more suitable obelisk, and place it in a more prominent position nearer the roadway. The new obelisk which will cost about £396 will consist of one stone a needle in one piece 15 feet high 4 feet square at base, of Scotch Red Granite polished, with Grey Granite steps unpolished, the whole surrounded by an ornamental railing.

OCTROI CASE.

In this case, which has been before the Magistrate for some time, the charge has been framed and the case for the defence is now proceeding. Counsel for the defence has caused some flutter among the mercantile community by the contention, which he undertakes to prove that the practice of buying octroi receipts without grain (in order to have receipts at hand with which to have quantities of grain sold to European firms irrespective of the dates of such receipts) was very common and in fact almost universal among Indian grain dealers in Karachi and that no one had ever imagined till now that there was any harm in it.

The three Indian merchants, who have been called in support of this contention, state that these transactions in octroi receipts were regarded as so unimportant that they were rarely carried out by the principals or managers of firms, but were usually left in the hands of petty subordinates. It is understood that the learned counsel for the defence proposes to call no less than 75 Indian merchants or their managers to prove this point.

The result is awaited with deep concern.

LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY.

"Children's Day" has come and gone, and will long be remembered here as a unique and happy day. That it was an immense success is admitted on all sides, and all the arrangements reflect great credit on those who were responsible.) Sweetmeats had been distributed in the morning to close on 13,000 children, and the majority of these received coloured tickets for the various amusements at the garden fete. A number of the supplements to the "Sind Gazette" in the form of portraits of Lord Hardinge and Lady Hardinge were also given to some of the children.

The garden fete at the Municipal Gardens was the centre of attraction in the evening, and nearly all Karachi at any rate its juvenile populations-crowded into its gates. Such a gathering of the little folks has never before been witnessed here; all kinds of amusements were provided, and everywhere there were to be seen many little knots of very excitedly happy young people, the fun and frolic being kept up fast and furious long after dark, when the gardens were lit up with the thousands of Chinese lanterns and many coloured fairy lamps. A pyrotechnic display was immensely appreciated, as also the special cinematographic exhibition which was given at the expense of our generous citizen Mr. Katrak.

IRRIGATION IN SIND.

The startling statement recently made by Sir John Benton, India's greatest irrigational expert, in an important lecture delivered by him at the Royal Society of Arts in London on "Irrigation work in India" has creatad a profound impression here. Sir John, after referring to the various irrigation projects in the Punjab and the countries watered by the "Five Rivers", said that the construction of the barrage at Sukkur, along with a canal system, would occupy at least 10 years, and if we were to wait and see the effect of the known withdrawals up country and others which are to follow, we might see a ruined Sind. He said that the available supplies in the Indus and its affulents had been fully investigated, and also the future requirements for the cold waether supply, and it had been found that the available supplies were unlikely to be adequate to meet the requirements of the proposed works in the North West Frontier Province, Punjab, Native States in the Punjab, and Sind. The day, he said would come when the Indus would be laid quite dry. It is felt here that it behoves the Government of Bombay to see that the irrigation interests of this Province are safe guarded without delay.

CRICKET IN KARACHI.

During the past fortnight there have been some interesting cricket matches. That between the Gymkhana and the Railway resulted in a draw considerably in favour of the latter whose total was 174 runs. The Gymkhana eleven seemed unable to do much against the bowling of Semper whose skill with the ball seems in no way to be waning. C. H. Wilson was the only Gymkhana batsman who ran into double figures, and when time was called the Gymkhana had compiled only 79 runs for 8 wickets. The match between the Gymkhana and the Borah Institute was another draw against the Gymkhana. The Borahs after scoring 220 runs for 8 wickets declared, giving the Gymkhana less than 1 1-2 hours to make the runs. The following are the scores.

BORAH INSTITUTE.

Gallis, c F G Travers b F Waite		43
G Hussanalli, b C H Wilson	...	61
A Allibhoy, b Capt Twiss	...	60
J M Mossaji, b C H Wilson	...	0
G Allibhoy, b C H Wilson	...	12
Y Abdullali, c G W Wilson, b C H Wilson ...	...	0
E Essaji, b F G Travers	...	18
Hussanali, c F Waite, b Capt Twiss ...	...	5
A Badrud'in, not out ...	...	1
Bhakoo, did not bat.		
Extras	...	20
Total for 8 wicke's	...	2 0

KARACHI GYMKHANA.

F G Travers, c Moosaji, b Gallia.		22
F Ludlow, c G Allibhoy, b Abdulali ...	...	0
F C Waite, b G Allibhoy	...	27
Capt Twiss, b G Allibhoy	...	35
K H Cox, b G Allibhoy	...	0
C H Wilson, not out ...	...	72
C J Harris, b Gallia ...	...	12
G W Wilson, not out ...	...	6
C G Barge, G R Morgan, R W Cocker } Did not bat.		
Extras	...	5
Total for 6 wicke's	...	179

THE POONA SEASON.

(*Continued from page 7*)

intentioned native working in the fields, who declared that our fox had gone straight on, whereas we afterwards heard that he had re-crossed the road and laid up amongst some rocks.

After some time hounds got on to the line of a jack and took us nearly up to Chickli Village. The customer took refuge in the plantations near the village, and after being dislodged therefrom, in his eagerness to get away, fell down into a well from whence he was extracted by the whips and given some law before hounds were again put on the line. After a run of 60 minutes hounds ran into him and killed him, the mask and brush going to Captain and Mrs. Cobbould Warren respectively. Among those present at the meet were His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Generals Gorringe, and Aitken, and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill.

SUNDAY'S MEET.

To-day we met at the 7th milestone on the Nasik Road. We were very sorry to find that the Master, Capt. Lucas, was unable to come out as he has a bad eye which has been steadily getting worse for the last few days. In his absence Capt. Wilson, the first whip, carried the horn. We were lucky to have so competent a huntsman to fall back upon. Leaving the Nasik Road on our right a draw was made N. W. but for a quarter of an hour hounds could find nothing, after crossing the old Bombay Road some two miles from the meet, they got on to the line of a jack who gave us a great gallop for forty minutes just taking us right-handed in a northerly direction; he then swung round and crossed left-handed over the old Bombay Road and ran parallel with it for some time then left-handed again to the little village of Wari where suddenly all scent ceased, though hounds were giving tongue right up to the village. The Master cast three times, but was unable to get the line again, probably the jack swung right round on approaching the village and his line was foiled by the field. A draw was made for a fox but another jack was viewed away, and we were soon on the move again, the jack heading towards Chinchwad not far from the Bombay Road. Our jack swung round to the right and headed for Chikli but the pack split up, one half going off left-handed on the line of another jack or fox; these hounds could not be whipped off till they had gone one and half mile. To return to our original jack, he took us to within a mile of Chickli Village when scent gave out and the Master, having collected the two halves of the pack, took hounds home. A field of 75 turned out, amongst them being 11 ladies—Mrs. Caddell, Mrs. Cobbould Warren, Mrs Venn-Ellis, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Jordain, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Veetch, Miss Couchman, and Miss Fitz-Gibbon.

FLOOD DISTRESS.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes that the total rainfall at Kundla up to the end of June was 43in. 60cts. Owing to the heavy rains of June 25 some more houses collapsed and three men were seriously injured. Mr. Sethna Vahiwatdar is unceasing in his efforts to give relief to the people in distress. Doctor Purbhoodas(who is a member of the committee, formed to assist the unfortuates) is also doing praiseworthy work. Mr. Chhotalal and another philanthropist, Kanjee Gordhan, of Bombay, and Umedchand Dalichaud of Ahmedabad, have joined hands with Vahiwatdar to minimize the misery with which the people are stricken. Many kitchens have also been opened.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The share market was dull and inactive, with business on a retail scale, while the jute and the gunny markets are still quiet. Operators are still marking time and will continue to do so until the jute forecast is published next Saturday.

SHIVAJI'S ISLAND.

I have called it that, though I don't suppose for a moment that is its name. Still madamoiselle told me that it was an island fortress of Shivaji, a Mahratta chief of some eminence I believe, and the ancestor of the distinguished Tilak, if I have read the criminal trials of the last 15 years correctly. Personally I don't care whether it was Shivaji's or some other chief's, but madamoiselle plumped for the former, and what madamoiselle says, goes,—as our Yankee friends say. I pause to remark that the French have shewn rather less than their usual tact in selecting the word madamoiselle to represent a young unmarried female, charming or otherwise. The English have got a lot of better words, such as girl, maiden, to be vulgar, flapper, and the Scotch, lasses. When talking to a beautiful young thing, who may possibly steal your heart from you, you don't want to take about three minutes beginning the conversation, and that is what the word madamoiselle entails. I feel pretty sure the French have got lots of better words for girls than that, and indeed I even guess at some of them, but lack of confidence in my knowledge of French, prevents me trying any of them. I might put my foot in it,—and that would never do with madamoiselle. Therefore, until she permits me to use her Christian name, which I do not yet know, madamoiselle it must remain.

Well, as I said before, madamoiselle told me it was Shivaji's island, and I wouldn't doubt her if I could. You get to it by a Killick Nixon steamier, a tonga, and a mile or so of wet sand, when the tide is out. So that Shivaji's island is still pretty difficult of access, especially if you happen to be wearing your most chic socks and expensive brogues. Next time I shall take them both off and indulge in a comfortable paddle avoiding the small blue jellyfish, which, if you tread on them, make you swell to an enormous extent, as if we were not already sufficiently rotund. I say nothing about K. N.'s steamer and the tonga. The former is quite pleasant; the latter, being of a Y. M. C. A. ish turn of mind and opposed to strong language I shall simply call very unpleasant. How much weakened the language is by the loss of several classic words like 'damned', infernal, etc. How harmless too they really are, except as veritable expressions of the feelings we endure. It always seems to me that people, who express their strongest feeling by gentlemanlike expressions, such as 'how unpleasant,' 'how awkward,' 'dear me,' and so forth, are doing that most dangerous of things medically, preventing their disease having its proper outlet, and keeping it smouldering within. Surely the ultimate result must be an explosion unexampled. This last phrase is a triple French, and reminds me of madamoiselle, of whom I was writing; or was it of Shivaji's island? I'd rather write about the former, but she might protest; whereas the island is a dumb thing and can't say a word; however inadequately I describe it. Of course if I had the Maharatta knowledge and imagination of your valued contributor C. A. K., I would be able to write something really interesting about Shivaji's island. But I am one of those poor devils who have lived a good many years in this country and really know nothing about it at all, which I put down to the fact that I am not eligible for membership for the highly select and expensive Parsee club, which has its habitat on the top of Green's. If I could only belong to that, I should learn all about Shivaji,—I don't think.

Still I am able to tell you a few things about the island. If it had happened to be a mile and a half off the English coast, there would be excursion steamers to it every hour or so during the season, an excellent refreshment bar alongside the ruined temple and a cheap photographer's on the beach. But of course India hasn't the faintest idea of exploiting its show places, with two or three exceptions. It just leaves them alone and a few people come across them, and are glad there is none else there to jar on their beauty and romantic interest. So I suppose you could number the Europeans on your hand, who land upon Shivaji's island during the year, though it is within reach of the Yacht Club and its little yachts I don't suppose I should have visited it myself if it had not been for madamoiselle.

Well, there it stands not very much changed I should say for many a year, looking out on the big ocean, which we must cross to get back to Picadilly and the Strand. Here may I state that, to my vulgar mind, fifty yards of either of those thouroughfares is of more interest than Shivaji and all the pirates. But the island has a tremendous advantage from the æsthetic point of view. From the ramparts upon which Time and the sea have worked but little havoc, you look down south on the beautiful promontories of the Malabar coast. Behind you rise the wooded hills of the Colaba district. To the North and West the sea, and the clouds, and the glorious monsoon sun sets. Within the walls remain a good deal of Shivaji's palace and not quite so much of what, I suppose, was Shivaji's temple. I confess these do not interest me much, probably because I know nothing of Shivaji, preferring to devote the little time at my disposal to the history and literature of my own country. But I can imagine that to others the palace and the temple must be of very great interest indeed.

As I am an accurate observer, I may add that I also saw one goat, one cottage, one flagstaff, and two pieces of ordnance. The goat was browsing on the battlements, and no doubt had companions hidden from view. The cottage was the abode of the man who looked after the flagstaff. The flagstaff was for signalling to vessels at sea, and the pieces of ordnance were for firing signals during great storms. So madamoiselle told me. Then we paddled back to the mainland and the sands were distinctly wetter and no doubt in another hour or so we might have had to swim. But even with that possibility in view, I am going to make further investigation on Shivaji's island with madamoiselle. Who knows but I shall be able to write something even more exciting than C. A. K.'s most thrilling tales?

I think I should really have been able to write something about Shivaji's island if it weren't for the little black beetles. I am writing in the verandah of a small house, kindly lent to me by a Mahomedan gentleman for the day—there being no dak bungalow in the town opposite Shivaji's island. I have got a lamp, kindly lent me by a Parsee friend, on the table, and just when the most beautiful descriptions of the island are about to flow from my pen, a round black beetle bite me on the face and drops flat upon the foolscap in front of me—from which I ruthlessly flick it into eternity. I feel no sympathy for the beetle, they are too fat and overfed looking. But it is very disconcerting and breaks in on one's poetic imagination. They also occasionally dive into one's whisky and soda, which is even more disconcerting. How interesting to think that they probably did just the same in Shivaji's time, verily the flight of a beetle makes the whole world kin. That is why I am glad I am coming back to Bombay to-morrow morning. Those who don't know Bombay, sometimes run it down. I can give it this certificate. It is the only town in this Presidency where the flies do not light upon your nose or fall into your soup: where the beetle does not rush helter-skelter against your visaged drink, your whisky and soda: where thousands of weird animals do not ornament the table-cloth: and where you can get out of bed without looking to see whether a snake or a scorpion is ready to welcome you. I admit the mosquito and the cockroach; but these like the poor, are always with us. And after all, Shivaji is dead.

B.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

trailers, in which the aeroplanes are carried, together with portable hangars and spare parts. Including the full load, the lorry will have to draw a weight of a ton and a quarter with which it must maintain a speed of twenty miles an hour. In addition each squadron is equipped with a travelling repair wagon and a depot wagon, carrying additional spare parts, fuel and provisions and the installation necessary for the electric lighting of four tents. Altogether the Belgian regulations are very clear and detailed the authorities have made up their minds as to what they want and they are rapidly getting it.

MUSKETRY APPLIANCES.

The latest thing in musketry appliances comes from Vienna. The cinematograph has been utilized to throw a realistic moving target on the screen at which the soldier is to fire. Hits are shown by the film stopping for a second, whilst the position of the hit is shown by a flash light behind the screen. It is understood that the invention has been offered to the War Office, but whether it will be taken up or not remains to be seen. Colonel Seely might do worse than consider this as a possible way of carrying out his promised additional range facilities for Territorials without undue extravagance. Apart from the ease with which field practices could be carried out, it is possible that the possession of a tame cinema all to themselves at headquarters might prove an attraction and bring recruits to join those corps that were lucky enough to receive the new toy.

THE AUSTRALIAN FLEET.

The appointment of Rear Admiral G. E. Patey, M.V.O., to command His Majesty's Australian Fleet, announced this week, marks the birth of the Australian Fleet as a fighting force. By the end of August all the ships, except one cruiser, ordered under the agreement of 1909, will be in Australian waters. They include the battle-cruiser Australia, two light cruisers, Melbourne and Sydney, and a small torpedo flotilla. With the completion of the fleet, unit the present agreement with the Government of Australia will come to an end. The ships of the Royal Navy will be withdrawn from Australian waters and Australia will cease to pay the subvention of £200,000, which has been its contribution towards the cost of maintaining the squadron in those waters. Henceforth Australia will support her own fleet at a cost which exclusive of administration and training is estimated at £750,000 annually at the commencement increasing gradually until in a few years, the charge will amount to two or three millions, with a tendency to increase still further in the future.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL MISSION.

RECEPTION BY BOMBAY ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Having rendered valuable services in Constantinople, Dr. Ansari and the members of All-India Medical Mission returned to Bombay on Friday morning. They are now staying in the Noorbag, as guests of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and will leave to-night for their respective homes.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the "Comrade," who first started the idea of sending an Indian Mission to Constantinople to assist the Red Crescent Society in the treatment of the wounded Turkish soldiers, has come to Bombay and is staying with Dr. Ansari and the members of the mission.

Mr. Mahomed Ali was "at home" to the doctor and other members of the mission on Sunday afternoon, and last evening they were invited to a tea party by the president and members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay.

A largely-attended meeting was held in the Anjuman Hall, Hornby-road, and in the absence of Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismael, the president, who is at present in Bangalore, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was called the chair.

Sir Ibrahim welcomed Dr. Ansari and the members of the mission.

Dr. Ansari thanked the host for the kind reception and made a long speech in Urdu relating instances of bravery and patience under privation of the Turks—is men as well as women.

Mr. Mahomed Ali then addressed the assembly for one hour. He gave an account of the hard work Dr. Ansari and the members of the All-India Medical Mission had done in Constantinople under the most adverse circumstances.

The assembly then adjourned to the refreshment buffet.

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

NURSING ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL YEAR.

A special general meeting of the members of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association was held last evening at Killick Building, Home-street, Mr J. D. Chrystal presiding.

A resolution was adopted altering the regulation fixing the date of the commencement of the official year of the Association.

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

FRENCH STEAMER LOOTED.

The Hongkong correspondent of the "North China Herald," writing on June 7, says:—Within a couple of months after the sensational piratical outrage on the British steamer Tai On a similar experience on a small French steamer named the R. Lebeaudy has to be recorded. This steamer plies between Canton and Wuchow on the West River. She left Canton for Wuchow at eight o'clock on Thursday morning with seventy-two passengers, reached a place called Yunki at 3-45 p. m. and picked up another thirty passengers. Before she had steamed three miles from this place a gang of fifteen armed Chinese, who had come aboard as passengers, either at Yunki or at Canton, rushed the ship. Three of them made for the wheel-house and held up the Chinese pilot. Pointing their revolvers at his head they demanded to know where the captain was. The pilot, seeing that refusal to answer meant sudden death, pointed in the direction of the Captain's cabin.

It should be stated that the ship carries only one European officer and he is the Captain, named Vivier. He was not in his cabin at the moment, but was observed to be coming towards it, apparently unaware of what was happening. He was pounced upon immediately by some of the gang and dragged towards the wheel-house, covered by three revolvers. In the meantime the other members of the pirate gang were threatening the Chinese passengers and ransacking their belongings.

The compradore was beaten and compelled to give up the keys of his safe, from which they took Tls. 11,000 worth of Hongkong subsidiary coins. Altogether it is estimated that their loot from the ships and passengers was not less than dols.20,000.

ONE PASSENGER SHOT OTHERS WOUNDED.

A young Chinese woman, about twenty years of age was shot dead for resisting the attempts of the pirates to search her person a second time. Three other passengers were wounded and the chief engineer (a Chinese) was injured by the reckless shooting in the engine room where about thirty shots were fired. Only three or four shots were fired in the saloon, as the passengers seem to have resigned themselves readily to fate. So thoroughly did the pirates search the ship that the whole of the passengers and crew—not less than 120—could not muster a dollar's worth of small coins among them all. Vivier, the master of the little steamer, had his gold watch and chain and his gold ring taken from him as well as what money he possessed.

By the time the ship had been thoroughly looted she had reached a point were too long boats were seen approaching and the pirates in the wheel-house gave the order to "stand by." The loot was transferred to these boats and the pirates accompanied the loot.

The ship returned to Yunki, where reported the piracy, and a small Chinese police launch was at once despatched in pursuit of the pirates. The R. Lebeaudy proceeded back to Canton, where a French doctor attended the wounded and had them conveyed to the French hospital.

The French Consul immediately communicated with the Chinese authorities and a Chinese gunboat was quickly despatched to the neighbourhood of the piracy and other measures were taken with a view to the arrest of the pirates and the recovery of the stolen property.

GROWING LAWLESSNESS.

Piracy and brigandage appear to be growing more instead of less prevalent in the neighbourhood of Canton. A. C. M. S. missionary and his wife, well known in Hongkong (the Rev. G A and Mrs. Bunbury) who are in charge of an Anglican training college five miles out of Canton on the Canton-Kowloon railway, have been visited by armed gangs of robbers twice within the past fortnight. The gang tied up Mr. Bunbury and demanded from both him and Mrs. Bunbury under a threat of shooting them information as to the whereabouts of the money and valuables they possessed and they took even the wedding ring from Mrs. Bunbury's finger. They did not take the Communion plate after Mr. Bunbury had told them it was not his but "God's property." This unpleasant visitation occurred at midnight after everybody in the house had retired. The approach of the gang on the second occasion was observed, and Mr. Bunbury and some of the students were able to apprise the authorities who despatched a large body of soldiers for their protection. As another instance of the lawlessness prevailing I am told that a robber gang has asked the Chinese railway administration for a payment of dols.50 a month in respect of each station on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway in order to ensure immunity from attack.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th July, 1913.

447. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

448. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade on Friday the 11th instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

449. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

450. Resignation.—No. 7147 Vol. W. A Clark, 'G' Company having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

451. Leave. No. 6954 Vol. H. E. Standage, "C" Company is granted leave of absence from 16th June 1913 to 15th June 1914.

452. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No. 7491 Vol. F. V. Savage } "C" Coy.
No. 7492 Vol. A. Jung }
No. 7493 Cadet D. Perry "D" Coy.
No. 7494 Cyclist L. C. Cramer, E. Coy.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS. But what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists.

CEYLON OF NINETY-NINE YEARS AGO.

THE FIRST MISSIONARIES.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Ceylon (says a writer in the "Times of Ceylon") is celebrating the 99th anniversary of the day on which their first missionaries landed in the island. The work begun by a small band of workers has grown and prospered, and to-day the mission can count upon a large following in the island. It is interesting in the present day to look back to the period covered by those pioneer workers. The Ceylon of ninety-nine years ago was quite a different place to the prosperous and progressive island of to-day. There were no railways and telegraphs in those days. Country roads and means of communication were of the rudest description. Tea and the dividend-paying rubber were undreamt of. The British occupation counted only eighteen years, and the island was in an unsettled state. The year the first missionaries arrived Ehelapola, first Adigar, rebelled against the cruelties of Sri Vikrama Raja Simha, the last King of Kandy, fled to Colombo and sought the protection of the Governor, Sir Robert Brownrigg; while the King wreaked such a vengeance on the family of Ehelapola which one cannot recall without a shudder. Such was the state of the island when the missionaries arrived. Dr. Coke, who, at the death of Wesley, was the great director and supporter of missions, planned and financed the mission to Ceylon, and, accompanied by six devoted men—James Lynch, William Ault, George Erskine, William M. Harvard, Thomas Squance, and Benjamin Clough—he sailed from Portsmouth on the 30th December, 1813, Dr. Coke, Mr. Harvard and Mr. Clough taking passage in the East Indiaman Cabalva (Captain Birch), and the rest of the party in the Lady Melville (Captain Lochner.) The voyage round the Cape was a long and protracted one and, 180 days after sailing, the ships entered the harbour of Bombay after various vicissitudes. They had a sad experience to relate. On the 10th February, Mrs. Ault died at sea, and on the morning of the 3rd of May, Dr. Coke was found dead in his cabin. His death was almost a fatal blow to the chances of the mission, for the remaining missionaries were left without funds, having been entirely dependent on him. At Bombay, however, financial help was arranged for, "W. T. Money, Esq., a respectable merchant," advancing whatever money was required on the credit of the Society at home. On the 20th of June all the missionaries, with the exception of Mr, and Mrs. Harvard, embarked for Ceylon; and on the 29th they arrived at Point de Galle after a rapid passage, The following account of the landing has been placed on record by the Rev. Robert Spence Hardy, the well-known exponent of Buddhism who was one of those who succeeded these pioneers :—

W. C. Gibbon, Esq., the then Master Attendant, was the first person to welcome them to the island. They also heard from that gentleman that Sir Evan Nepean had written in their favour to the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Robert Brownrigg, who had given orders that the Government House at Galle should be prepared for their reception. The first to land were Messrs. Lynch, Squance, and Clough. Messr. Ault and Erskine were detained somewhat longer on board, during which period the ship was driven out further to sea so that when they left in the lug gage boat, it was impossible to make the harbour of Galle, and had to direct their course towards Belligam. Mr.....Ault became nervous, under the supposition that the boatmen were about to run them ashore in some unfrequented spot, and murder them. Taking out his watch he showed it to them making signs that he would give it to them as a present if they would convey himself and his companion to a place of safety. One of the crew just knew enough of English to repeat the words. "Very bad, Sir!" Very bad Sir! wishing to explain to them the reason of their delay from the fulness of the wind; but they interpreted it into a meaning that only increased their fears. In the middle of the night, however, they land landed safely at Belligam, where hospitably entertained by the magistrate and then assisted on their way to Galle.

The Commandant of Galle was Lord Malesworth who extended a welcome to the missionaries. The Dutch Church was offered them in which to hold public services. The Rev. George Bissett, the Governor's Private Secretary, was sent from Colombo to bid them welcome to the island. It was recommended that they should occupy the principal sub-stations and begin the teaching of schools in the English language, for which a small allowance would be made. On the 23rd of February, 1815 Mr and Mrs. Harvard, with their infant, arrive, at Galle from Bombay by sailing ship. It was decided that Mr. and Mrs. Harward should be stationed in Colombo

Those were exciting times War had been declared against the King of Kandy and hostilities had begun on the 10th January. British troops entered the Kandyan territory on the 14th February, when Sinhalese independence was finally extinguished. The record says :—

It was a period of no little excitement, as the Governor, a few days after their arrival, made his triumphant entrance into Colombo, on his return from the war in the interior, accompanied by a long procession of civil and miltaary authorities, and the principal inhabitants of the metropolis. The Royal Standard of Kandy, that had floated for so many centuries over some of the fairest scenes on earth, was now hoisted beneath the flag of Britain, and then, amidst the roaring of cannon and the sighing of many a native heart, it was lowered or the last time.

James Lynch was the first Chairman of the Ceylon "Conference," and from 1820 Chairman of the Tamil district. He laboured in Madras chiefly, and died there in 1856 William Ault, who was also engaged in Ta mil work, died at Batticaloa in April, 1815, after just eight months of unceasing toil. Considerations of health forced George Erskine to go to New South Wales in 1821, and William M. Harvard to return with constitution shattered to England in 1818, Thomas Squance, whose "loud manner of speaking" alarmed his colleagues into a formal protest lest his career of usefu lness should be shortened, survived them all, returned to England, and died in 1868. Benjamin Clough, "the most constant companion of Dr. Coke," gave himself to the study of the Sinhalese language. A fever ruined his health, and he returned to England where he died suddenly in 1853.

Ceylon Methodism has now a membership of 8,273, with a "community" of 16,937. There are 374 schools with 32,534 pupils attending them, and 542 teachers.

"I am told," said Mr. Lewis Harcourt, presiding at the annual dinner of the Corona Club, "that the East African Protectorate requires a shorter and more euphonious name. How will Alfreda do? Native modesty prevents [illegible]

BRIEF AND PITHY.

THE PALL-BEARER.

The following story of a pall-bearer is not new, but reappearing after some years gives me renewed pleasure, says a writer in the "Sphere":—

A Frenchman arrived in England and began the struggle with the language. One day he came with his conversation book to an English friend :—

"Ze polar bear—vat does he do?"

"What's that?" said the puzzled friend.

"Ze polar bear—vat does he do?"

"Oh, he don't do a darned thing but sit on the ice and eat fish."

"Non! non! I not accep'."

"Why's that?"

"I been invite to be polar bear at a funeral."

POLICE PROPRIETY.

Amusing accounts are furnished in the American newspapers of the embarrassment caused policemen in the town of Rochester by an ordinance enacted a few days ago authorising the Morals Efficiency Committee to prohibit from the streets all slashed skirts, gauze hosiery, and "pneumonia" blouses.

Several women were stopped by officers of the law, who addressed them in the stereotyped phrase, "I am very sorry, madam, but I am compelled by the Morals Efficiency Committee to place you under arrest, unless you will agree to return to your home and change your mode of dress."

Several women, after checking a tendency to faint, says the "Mail" New York correspondent, asked indignantly, "What have I done?" "You are not properly dressed," was the policeman's invariable reply. They all eventually went home, though powerful persuasion was needed in one or two cases.

The committee, according to the New York "World," are now engaged in classifying wearing apparel for women under the headings, "Permissible" and "Undesirable."

THE TORN TICKET.

In an East Coast train a gentleman noticed that the lady opposite seemed ill at ease. She was searching through her bag and her gloves, and then made an investigation of the seat and floor, apparently without success. "Can I help you in any way?" he inquired, after this had been going on for some time. "I can't find it anywhere," she replied; "it's my ticket from London. I've lost it." "Well," he said, "I think I can arrange that for you." He tore off a corner of his own ticket, gave the ticket itself to the lady, and put the fragment in his pocket. On arriving at their destination the lady gave up the ticket and passed through the gate. Later came her fellow-passenger. Him the collector stopped and asked for his ticket. "I gave it you," said the passenger. Thereupon an altercation ensued, the outcome of which was that the station-master was called in, and the case laid before him. "Will your collector kindly go through those tickets and see if he has one from London with a corner missing?" demanded the passenger courteously. The ticket was found. "Now," he continued, "see if this piece fits it." It did fit, and the collector, says the "Liverpool Post," was too much surprised to venture any further remonstrance on the moment. But there was a twinkle in his eye which showed that he was not without a sense of humour.

NO LEGAL ONES.

During the hearing, at Woolwich, of a charge of being drunk while in charge of a horse and van, it was shown that the animal was not a horse, but a mule. References to the statute showed that mules were ignored, the only animals mentioned being horses and cattle. The magistrate solved the problem by altering the charge to one of being drunk in charge of a carriage.

WISDOM IN BRIEF.

"When you find your mate, take, her; she is expecting it," declared Dr. Waugh, of the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, in an address at a students' meeting. "When you have her, live for her; she demands it. When she arouses your jealousy, beat her; she needs it."

A notice on a country road :—

NOTICE.

"BY ORDER."

This Bridge is Dangerous for all Wheeled Traffic. By order of the District Council. Some-how (comments the "Manchester Guardian") it seems to be the opposite of what one imagines a Council's duties to be.

CADDIE'S ADVICE.

It happened on an East Coast golf course much frequented by the elite of Glasgow. The player, a leading light in the world of commerce, was to follow the metaphor, a tiny glimmer in the golfing sphere. But he was anxious to improve; and he had engaged the services of a caddie much in demand on account of his skill with the clubs. Despite this expert advice, the greater part of the round had been "foozled." And now the ball was lying in one of the course's particularly aggravating bunkers. The golfer, says the "Glasgow News," seated himself on a little elevation, and, with an assumption of indifference, pretended to scan his pocket diary. Then, fixing the ball with a despairing look, he addressed his monotonous question to the caddie: "What would you advise, James?" This time, however, James deliberately misunderstood the query. "If ye cut straight frae here, Sir, ye'll manage the 4·15 express," he said.

GIRAFFE'S DEATH TWO ACCOUNTS.

The many people who frequent the Jardin d'Acclimation were greatly moved to hear this morning of the death of their old friend the giraffe, and their sadness was increased by the report that, though only eight years old, the animal had committed suicide. Witnesses told the sad story to those who arrived too late to be present during the poor animal's last moments During the morning a great commotion was heard in the giraffe's domain. It was thought at first thatt the animal might be dancing a pas seul as he often did, being a giraffe of mercurial temperament, now revelling in the highest spirits, now plunged in the deepest gloom. Those who ran to witness the performance were hrorified to see the animal dashing its head against the roof. In spite of the entreaties of his old friends, accustomed to feed him every morning with dainty scraps, he persisted in his design, and in a few moments fractured his skull and fell dead amid the wails of the spectators..

That was the story of the animal's friends. The official account is as follows: A jovial cleaner waved his broom in front of the giraffe by way of morning greeting, and the startled animal leaped into the air, and his head, at the end of a twelve-foot neck, struck the ceiling with such force that the skull was fractured and he died almost [illegible]

HIGH COURT.—JULY 8.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Summary Suit in Chamber.

479-13—Wadia, Ismail H Cassum vs. Abdulla H Rahimtulla

497-13—Mulla, Usman Gani vs N G Chitre Chamber Matter.

In Re Comp's Act, Payne, In Re—The Bombay Hazuz Steam Navy Co. Ld. vs Tricumdas Jeewanji and others Petitioners, Amin, Payne, Bicknell, Kanga.

For Withdrawal (in Court).

428-13—Payne, Mathuradas Goculdas vs The Bombay Trades Association Ltd, Crawford.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Short Cause.

489-13—Manchershaw, Cooper Bros vs. Babulbhoy Hassum, Sunderdas. Long Causes.

815-12—Unwalla Jasraj Foajee vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman, Abdul Wahed and others, Payne.

766-12—Wacha and Co., R. D. Sethna vs., Motibai Alias Gokibai, Madhowji and Co.

641-11—Chothia, H F Manekshana N B. Panthaky and others, Raghavaya; Edgelow.

455-13—Little Kavashala Dossabhoy Wadia vs Ebrahim Haji Ahmed, Juddah.

897-12—Maneklal Ladoba B Amrey-Sadanand Jaganath and others Shamrao.

1245-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessoof Padval vs. Sitabai widow and another, Dastur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hassan vs. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld; Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd; Payne and Co.

309—03 Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.

310-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co Ardeshire H D and Co.

311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir, Vakil, Subnis and G.

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Coverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.

594-42—Subnis and G Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D. Sada Pang and Co; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.

623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.

O.S. 301-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira vs Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.

O.S. 303-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.

O.S. 312-13—Motichand, Nemchand Nathubhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and others, Ardeshir.

262-13—Pestonji, Bai Jeewanbai widow, Bai Amboobai widow and others, Madhavji, Edgelow.

441-09—Little, Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another, Jamsetji.

891-12—Mulla, Abdul Aziz V Mahomed Khatizabai Tyabji

939-12—Smetham, Parwati widow G S Bole, Vachha, Payne.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes,

759-12—Mulla, B R Contractors and others vs N M Dalal, Jehangir G. B,

254-13—Patell, J S Enty vs R R Janmahomed, Wadia.

334-13—Edgelow, Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalji vs Mathuradas Ravji Mulla.

475-13—Dubash, G V D'Sylwa Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.

480-13—Mulla, Dewkabai widow vs Louis Dreyfus and Co. Bhaishanker.

487-13—Wadia, Ismail Haji Cassum vs. Abdulla Haji Rahimtulla.

491-13—Vachha, Abdul Hoosein M Kalimoodin, Marwanji Edulji Co. Jassawalla and another.

506-13 Ardeshir, Virji Tejoo and Co. Anandrao G. Mangde.

507-13—Mirza, Aishabibi alias Begum Haji Ahmed Jungbari and others.

513-13—Wadia, Kana Masingji vs Vedibai.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

70-13—Payne Soniram Jitman Mookhibai widow Patell.

439-12—Tyabji J Kadarnath K Paunlal and Bhaishanker.

1156-12—Dubash N J Joshi C A Purhoit and anr Amin Motichand.

1166-12—Mulji A Joi aram and another S Maganlal Madhavji.

1226-12—Captain M Gulabchand J Balkison and anr Payne.

1228-12—Kanga Keshowji Deokaran L Kuverji and others Mehta.

1111-12—Payne H. Bhagwandas D Maughermal and another Jamshedji.

1253-12—Bhimji Mowji Nanji and another D Tricumdas and others Shroff; Manikial.

1255-12—Maneklal K P Banker D P Banker and another Smetham.

125-09—Amin K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and another Mulla Tyabji.

160-09—Amin K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Tyabji

1032-19—Wadia, Harivalabhdas Kashidas, vs Kadayalal, Jeynarayen and others, Subnis

542-11—Payne R D Sethna Rabiaboi widow and others Forbes, Payne

968-10—Daphtary, the Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.

1075-10—Daptary, the Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.

1123-10—Daphtary The Indian Specie Bank Kilachand Virchand and others Himlal.

458-13—Ardeshir Aldridge Salmon and Co Haji Rahim ulla Haji Vachha

175-13—Mulji Bhimji Chatraji and Co Javamul Genaji and others Mehta D.

229-13—Dalal Bhaidas Vallabhdas Nagindas Vallabhdas and others Motichand

229-12—Mirza The Oriental Bank of India Ltd Noormahomed Jina Payne.

1096-12—Daphtary Joshua H Hands Sheriff Bhimji Ardeshir.

273-13—Shamrao, Rustomji Kharsedji, vs Karimbhoy Widow and others, Surajmull.

The appeal of Lucien Rivier, better known in England as "Monte Carlo Wells," against his sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of £120, has been dismissed by the Paris Cour [illegible]

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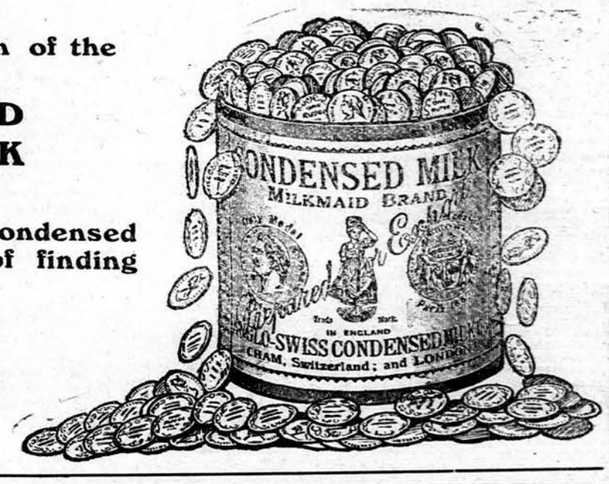

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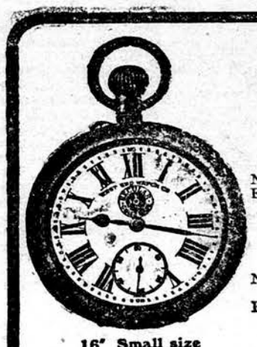

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

KAISER'S VISIT DENIAL.

A telegram from Berlin to the "Koelnische Zeitung" contradicts the reports about a prospective visit by the Emperor William to England. At any rate, it is added, no plans have been made as yet.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY'S RECORD.

A world's record was set up at Aldershot in mail week by the No. 1 Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery which fired ten rounds of shrapnel in 20 seconds, at 3,500 yards, every shot striking the 12ft. target. The battery afterwards covered 26 miles in 41-2 hours.

THE BOY AND "B. D. V."

The children's service was being held in a chapel at Cardiff on Hospital Sunday (relates the "Church Family Newspaper"), and the preacher had taken as his text "Be diligent vessels." After expatiating on the lessons to be drawn from the words he was anxious to impress the text on his hearers' memories, so at the conclusion of the sermon he inquired, "Now, what does B.D.V. stand for?" "Cigarettes" shouted a boy in the congregation.

PANAMA CANAL OPENING.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Hearld" (Paris edition) telegraphs: The uncertainty regarding the date of the opening of the Panama Canal is gradually disappearing. I have been reliably informed that the canal will be practically completed by Dec. 1, when, if necessary the entire Atlantic fleet could pass through. The last dyke holding water from the Culebra cut will be blown up early in October, flooding the cut. By that time a single set of locks will have been completed and the construction of others willbe hurried. By January, 1914, the canal will be in a condition to handle commerce, if necessary, but the whole year will be passed in organising and perfecting its operation.

WOMEN TEACHERS FOR BOYS.

The L.C.C. Education Committee in mail week discussed the employment of women teachers in boys' schools, a subcommittee recommending that the experiment of employing women teachers in infants' departments to take the lowest class in the boys' departments be sanctioned. One member opposed "another invasion of women into places men should have" declaring that the streets of London were walked by men teachers trained very largely at the public expense and yet unable to find occupation. Another member urged that if children under the age of ten should be taught by women and Mr. Craig added that women teachers among boys had been an undoubted success and the recommendation was agreed to.

SCANTY DRESS BANNED.

Slashed skirts, pekaboo blouses, and gauze stockings have been prohibited by the Morals Committee of Rochester City, Pennsylvania, and a number of offenders have been accosted on the street by policemen, who cautioned them and bade them go home and change their attire, under penalty of arrest. Is is admitted that American women, not only in Rochester City, but in every other American city, have lately been approaching the limit in all that concerns fashionable dress, and public opinion rather endorses than censures the drastic action of the Rochester policemen. In New York this summer girls are going to business as though dressed for a garden party.

A MODEL SOLDIER.

An Army veteran who was officially regarded as the "model soldier" has just died. He was Sergeant-Major Hanson, of 84, Hanworth-road, Hounslow. In the handbook circulated to recruits a sketch of Hanson's career is incorporated in order to show the youngsters to what they can aspire if they follow the pattern which he set. This gallant old soldier, who was 80 years of age when the died, served with the Royal Engineers in the Crimea, being present at the Battle of Inkerman, and receiving special mention in brigade orders for his zeal in the trenches in front of Sebastopol during the siege. He subsequently served during the Mutiny, being present at the siege and capture of Lucknow. After leaving the Army he joined the Yeomen of the Guard. Hanson was the possessor of many medals.

COMEDY OF A GIFT.

Reflections upon the old saying about "Looking a gift horse in the mouth" probably occurred to many delegates at the Primitive Methodist conference at Derby when the Whitehead settlement was discussed. It appeared on the face of it that by the death of the late Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead the conference inherited £3,000 to be distributed over several of their institutions. It was shown, Guttery, however, that they were unable to spend any of the capital, and in the some cases interest was to be added to capital. The money had been deposited with the Chapel Aid Association on the understanding that Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead were to have £150 a year, and that sum had been paid for sixteen years, so that the conference had practically bought the legacy, which now they had come in for they could not use. A resolution regarding the settlement as unsatisfactory was passed, and the trustees were asked to arrange a new scheme whereby they would be able to spend the money within a reasonable period.

FROM JUDGE TO COINER.

A remarkable story was told before the Seine Assize Court of the career of a man. Georges Dobri, charged with coining false money. It was stated that he was a doctor of law, a doctor of political and economical science, and a bachelor of arts. He had held the position of judge at Ruffes, commissaire of police at Condom, and clerk of the peace at Luchon. He had practised as a barrister at Toulouse, and had been secretary of the Toulouse Bar. He had been forced to leave Toulouse in the first place having given way to drink. He spent some time in Algeria then returned to take up the position of commissaire of police at Condom. He still drank heavily, and in the course of a discussion one day he stabbed a friend to the heart. He was tried, but seems to have escaped scot free, for he was afterwards in an official position at Luchon. Obliged to leave that town, he came to Paris and started a newspaper, the 'Petit Liberal,' which lasted a week and brought him a profit of £2. Then he became an Anarchist, and after another term of prison he joined a gang of coiners. He will spend the next five years in prison.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE

In the Senate at Capetown on May 30th the minister of interior moved the second reading of the Immigrants Regulation Bill, covering practically the same ground as he did when moving the second reading in the House of Assembly, and explaining amendments made in the latter place.

Senator de villiers thought it would be far better to state plainly they desired to exclude Asiatics for economic reasons rather than to include them among "undesirable" Senator Schreiner had said there was much in the Bill opposed to the principles he held. One had to remember that India was an integral part of the Empire, and legislation of such a character would be a blow to the Indian section of the Empire. It would be regrettable if a Bill were passed which did not coincide with the anticipations which Mr. Gokhale had when he left. They should bear in mind that an Indian was placed on a different footing to an alien, and therefore the right of appeal in superior courts should not be denied him. When in any country the superior courts were prevented from taking steps to protect the liberty of the subject, it was a wrong course. Here they were doing this to keep out certain people, and in that respect they were doing a wrong. He hoped the Minister would see the wisdom of not giving the narrowest possible jurisdiction to superior courts, as it was intended the court should have powers to ask the Board to report on any points which required elucidation. If nothing was done, then the clause which was supposed to be reconcilating would be nothing but giving.

A STONE FOR BREAD.

They should make it clear that not only the Minister, but also the Immigration Officers, should have powers to decide who were prohibited immigrants, subject, of course, to the right of appeal. When the Bill was originally drafted, clause 5 included the words: "Any person born in any part of South Africa included in the Union." Such a person was not prohibited. The question then arose of a child who was born of parents in South Africa who were prohibited immigrants. He submitted that birth within the Union of the parents who were British subjects precluded prohibition. Now the Minister had moved in the words: "Whose parents were then domiciled in." Those words should be taken out, otherwise they would only add to the injustice to Indians. As to the wife's position, he wished to emphasise there was no desire on the part of Indians to introduce polygamy into South Africa, In India the tendency was towards monogamy. Were they then going to say that if an Indian brought his properly married wife to this country they could not recognise her? That was the Indians' great grievance. He would suggest they should provide that a woman who produced a certificate from an official in India stating that she was the legal wife of such and such a person should be admitted to this country. They should try to meet the reasonable complaints of Indians.

At this stage the debate was adjourned.

ROYAL REVIEW AT WINDSOR.

THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.

The King held at Windsor on June 16 a review which had no parallel in the recent history of royal functions. He inspected the three regiments of Household Cavalry on one parade, and had the opportunity of seeing nine squadrons of these splendid picked troops go past in various formations, and unite in an exciting and magnificent charge. The rarity of the event, the charming weather, and the nearness of the Ascot meeting combined to bring together an enormous crowd.

The spot chosen for the review was a long level stretch of park between the splendid avenue known as the Long Walk and Queen Anne's Drive. Stands were erected on that edge of the parade ground marked ont as the saluting base, and upon these some 6,000 ticket holders were accommodated. Other enclosures at right angles to these stands were occupied by school children in great numbers from Windsor, Eton, and the whole countryside, and there were many thousands who witnessed the review from the shelter of the giant oaks and elms by which the parade was fringed. The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, with their children, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Alexander of Teck with her children were among the occupants of the royal stand. Other notables included Indian princes in rich Oriental silks and jewels, the King of Buganda, in saffron clemak and dark red fez, the Earl of Granard, Lady Desborough, the Master of the Household, Viscount Churchill, and many representatives of the various royal households.

The troops were drawn up in line facing the stands, the 1st Life Guards on the left, the Royal Horse Guards in the centre, and the 2nd Life Guards on the right. Each regiment paraded three squadrons, and although the total strength was but about 700, or not much more than half the normal establishment the force made a brave show. Just before the King was due the airship "Beta" from Farnborough put in an appearance and gracefully manœuvred round and round the parade ground at a speed of about thirty miles an hour.

Just before eleven o'clock the King and Queen passed from the Long Walk on to the enclosure vociferously cheered by the crowd. His Majesty dressed as a field-marshal, and wearing the riband of the Garter was mounted on his Indian charger Delhi, and with him were the Duke of Connaught(similarly dressed), Prince Arthur of Connaught wearing Scots Greys uniform and the Garter riband and two mounted equerries. The Queen followed in an open carriage drawn by four grey horses. She was accompanied by Princess Mary and attended by Lord Ashby St. Ledgers. Sir Evelyn Wood, the Earl of Dundonald, Lord Grenfell, Earl Roberts and Sir John French followed on horseback.

When the saluting base was reached the troops gave a royal salute and the National Anthem was played. The King rode along and inspected the line the Queen and Princess remaining in their carriage at the saluting base. When the King had rejoined them the cavalry marched past in the variety of formations, by squadrons, by regiments, at the trot, canter, and gallop. Even in the regimental formation the lines were splendidly kept, and the whole spectacle was pretty and exhilarating in the extreme. There were exciting moments in the gallops, and one man got unseated, but with this infinitesimal exception the review went off without a single hitch. At the close the whole force formed the line and advanced at a mad gallop to the "charge," shouting and waving their swords as they rode.

Cheers for the King having been given, his Majesty addressed the troops.

Col. Cook briefly acknowledged the gracious speech, and then their Majesties rode back in procession as before to Windsor Castle, loudly and enthusiastically cheered as they went.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A LITERARY "FIND."

Although the British Museum neglected to acquire for a guinea the copy of Benjamin Franklin's "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity," which was sold recently for £1 005, it has now been found that the Museum has actually possessed a copy of this rarity for years. It is bound up in a volume of pamphlets bequeathed by the late Mr. H. S. Ashbee, the well-known collector, and its presence in the volume has just been discovered. This copy is only the third example known.

AFRICAN JOURNALISM.

By the death of Mr. F. W. Blake, South African journalism suffers a notable loss. He went to the Transvaal shortly after the war, and founded the "Rand Daily Mail," of which he became foreign editor, being later appointed editor of the "Bloemfont in Post." Mr. Blake, who was one of the delegates to the first Imperial Press Conference, held in London four years ago, was also the founder of the "Farmer's Advocate," now one of the leading agricultural publications in South Africa.

POPULAR SONGS.

Mr. C. W. Murphy, who has died at the early age of 38, was one of the most popular and prolific comic song writers of the day. He was also responsible for numerous sentimental ballads, and he supplied the words to the hundreds of songs he had written, which included the already classic ditty inviting the world at large to perambulate a well-known thoroughfare eating bananas Mr. Murphy frequently composed three times a day.

RAG TIME.

Mr. Irving Berlin, who is at present in London, is largely responsible for the ragtime mania. Among the melodies to his credit or otherwise, are "Alexander's Rag Time Band" and "Everybody's Doing It" and those who do not care for syncopated music may find it significant that he cannot write a note of music or play the piano. He merely dictates his tunes to an "arranger" or a dictaphone. Mr. Berlin now threatens the public with a rag-time opera.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

There were one or two remarkable features in first-day's play in the Open Golf Championship at Hoylake. It is, for one thing, an unprecedented occurrence for a professional of George Duncan's standing to fail to make a qualifying score. Duncan indeed, had been freely "tipped" as a very probable champion this year. Braid's performance in qualifying was, on the other hand, equally remarkable, for though playing in tinted glasses—and every golfer will realise what a handicap that means—he returned two excellent cards of 79 and 76, coming out fifth on the day's play.

AERIAL LAW.

On the face of it it would seem that the decision of the French court in the acting between the two aviators, Captain Dickson and M. Thomas, is equitable. The action was based on a collision in mid-air, as the result of which both fairmen claimed damages. The court held that as M. Thomas was engaged in a competition, while Captain Dickson was only making an exhibition flight, the onus of guarding against collision was on the latter, who was therefore been called on to pay damages.

ANIMAL SUICIDES.

Although the largest giraffe in the Paris "Zoo," has killed herself by dashing her head against the bars of a cage, naturalists do not apparently regard such incidents as cases of suicide. The resident superintendent of the Zoo has expressed the opinion that animals cannot possibly commit suicide "in the sense understood by mankind inasmuch as such an act presupposes a knowledge of death and its consequences. "Yet many people certainly believe that animals often deliberately take their lives.

A PICTURESQUE PROFESSION.

As the result of the decision of the municipality to remove the contents of domestic dustbins at night, the Paris "chiffoniers," or un-official scavengers, are declaring their occupation to be gone. Their syndicate has already held a mass meeting to protest, although, as a matter of historical fact, the "chiffoniers" of former times worked at night, as is shown by the lantern that appears in the crest of their trade union.

MEXICO AND PROVENCE.

Mr. Thomas Allibone Janvier, whose death is announced from New York, was one of the finest of contemporary American men of letters. He was of Huguenot extraction, and some of his finest work dealt with Provence, where he came on an ittended visit of three weeks, and stayed three years. Mr. Janvier, who was a member of the London Folk Lore Society, also wrote several standard works on Mexico and Central America, where he had travelled extensively.

POOR MEN AND CORRUPTION.

It is not surprising that there were cries of dissent while Lord Robert Cecil was developing, in the Marconi debate, his thesis that the entrance of poorer men into political life increases the danger of personal corruption. The average income of members of the House to-day is probably much smaller than it was in the last year; of the eighteenth century. All students of House of Commons History agree that the tendency of the Unreformed House was the deliberate exclusion of poor men. In an age when a Lord Londonderry was cripp'ed all his life by the expenses of one Irish election when, after another election, a Marquis of Northampton had to go into exile, and a Liverpool poll cost the candidates £50,000, a poor man without powerful connexions had no chance. Yet it is well known that the House of the eighteenth century was the most corrupt body which ever met at Westminster, and lack of character, not lack of means, was the cause. The first Duke of Leeds, scion of an old country family, a man who had made an enormous fortune in office, stooped late in life to accept a bribe for seeing a Bill through the Lords, and in the seventeenth century a Prime Minister, without outraging public opinion, could easily accumulate a fortune sufficient to support a dukedom.

QUAKER AND LAW OFFICER.

Mr. Jonathan Pim, K. C., who has been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, is a member of a very well-known and highly respected Quaker family, and is himself the first Quaker who has ever been appointed to a Law Officership of the Crown. Mr. Pim, who is an eminent lawyer and a very brilliant scholar, comes of a Radical stock. His grandfather, another Jonathan Pim, was returned for the City of Dublin in the Radical interest at the General Election of 1865, and at the General Election of 1868 retained the seat.

THE NAMES OF THE DOMINIONS.

Mr. Harcourt's humorous remark that his native modesty stood in the way of the East Africa Protectorate being renamed Lululand is a reminder that no province of the Empire bears the name of one who has held the office of Colonial Secretary. Distinctions of that short have usually been reserved for Royal personages, though there is, of course, one notable instance to the contrary in the case of Rhodesia. But if not provinces, more than one town or city which is now famous has been named after a Secretary of State for the Colonies. In the Australian Commonwealth, Sydney got its name from Thomas Viscount Sydney (Secretary of State towards the end of the eighteenth century); Hobart, from Lord Hobart, afterwards Earl of Bukinghamshire (Secretary of State in 1801); and Bathurst, from the third Earl Bathurst (Secretary of State from 1812 to 1827). Kimberley and Melbourne supply other instances.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN DOCTORS.

The annual prize distribution which has recently been held at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, when Her Majesty Queen Amelie was present, recalls the great struggle the pioneers of medical education for women had to pass through until this school was established. Now, with about 180 students on the lists and a yearly increasing attendance roll, many successful lady doctors all over the kingdom, in our Overseas Dominions, and in India, bear witness to the splendid tuition women have received in the School of Medicine. The whole course of medical study for the University of London, the Royal Colleges of England, the National University of Ireland, the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the Conjoint Colleges of Scotland and of Ireland can be completed at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. The greater part of the course for Durham University and the University of Glasgow can be taken at this school, while the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and the Punjab accept the school certificates as qualifying for their examinations.

FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

This School of Medicine for Women was founded in 1874 through the energy and untiring devotion of Miss Sophia Jex-Blake, who, with thirteen other students, twelve of whom had been students in Edinburgh, formed the band of pioneers in this country. In a sketch of the foundation and development of this school in Hunterstreet, Brunswick-square, W.C., the late Mrs. Isabel Thorne, for years the hon. secretary of the school, has embodied all the struggles and vicissitudes she with other women, who late won distinction, had to pass through to gain the victory for future generations. The school was entirely rebuilt in 1898, and, thanks to the generosity of various donors, and a large legacy, the sum of about £35,000 which was involved in the building expenses, was met, and the school is quite free from debt, and in a flourishing condition.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Many valuable scholarships have been founded; one of them, for instance, the St. Dunstan's Medical Exhibition, is of the value of £60 a year for three years, capable of being extended for a further period of two years. Two more scholarships of £60 a year, subject to certain conditions, of course, are tenable for several years, while others, of the annual value of £40, £30, and lesser sums, are in the reach of women students, who successfully conform to the conditions laid down for their attainment.

These scholarships named after them immortalise some of the women who, after having passed through the school, had done much to enhance its prestige and set an example for all time. At the Royel Free Hospital the names of many women are found holding responsible positions in various capacities, showing how much can be done by properly-trained women. The splendid work accomplished by former students of the school all over the world has been an inestimable factor in bringing about the great change of public opinion in favour of women doctors.

A SPEAKING CINEMATOGRAPH.

SIMULTANEOUS REPRODUCTION OF ACTION AND SOUND.

A new machine has been invented which not only takes and produces animated photographs, but says the "Times" records photographs of the sounds and reproduces them in unison with the pictures.

So far there has been great difficulty, when using the gramaphone or phonograph and cinematograph together, in getting the actions illustrated on the screen and the voices of the singers or actors to synchronize but with the new invention this difficulty is entirely overcome, and the sounds are produced by a new process which entirely does away with the mechanical methods employed hitherto so that the sounds are claimed to be natural and free from the hissing and scratching associated with the needle of style of mechanical reproducers.

The voice is made to act on a sensitive electric contrivance which regulates the light falling upon a moving strip of film passing through the camera at the side of the film on which the pictures are taken. Two phorographic records are thus obtained, one of the animated pictures the other of the sounds. In the reproducing machine the photographic band of sound records is used to regulate the strength of a beam of light falling upon a highly sensitive photoelectric element, and this regulates the sounds set up in a powerful telephone which is connected with a large trumpet. The sounds are produced entirely by means of this ingenious combination of photography and electricity, and are pure and natural and the voice is reproduced at the actua, instant shown in the cinematograph pictures

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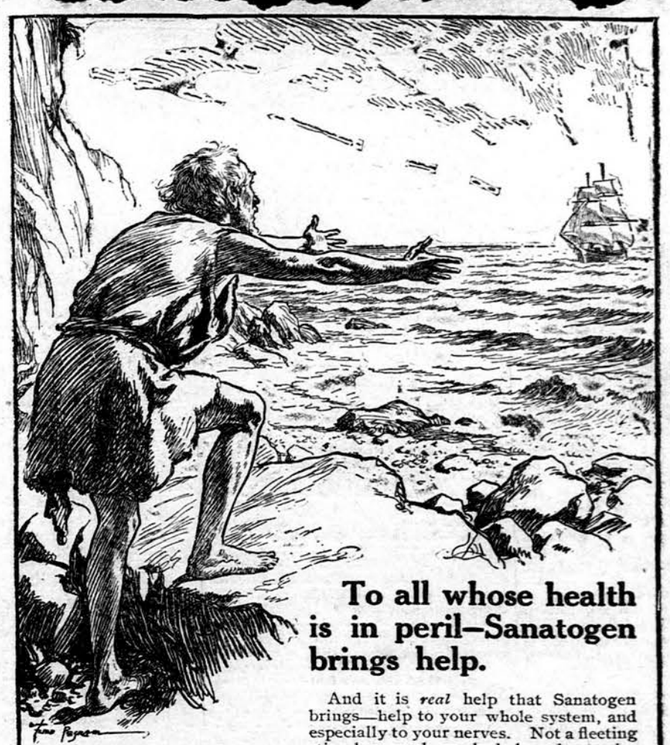

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The Hon. Sir F. A. Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes: "My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year and found it a great strengthener."

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Mr. Shirley Tremearne (Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta) writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

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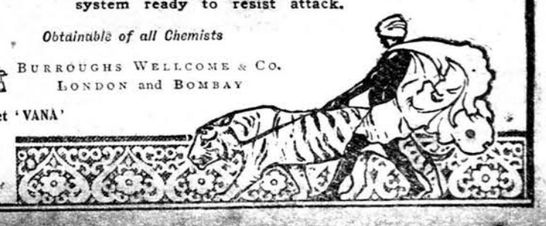

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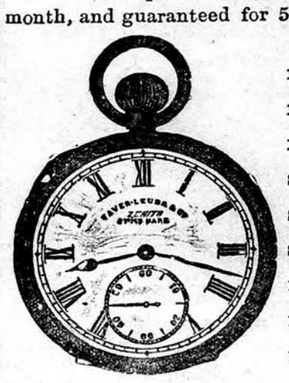

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